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INTERLOCKING SUBVERSION IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

APPENDIX TO

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY
ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-THIRD CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

INTERLOCKING SUBVERSION IN GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENTS

PART 14

Appendix I

Printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary



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(The documents in this volume were accepted for the record by the chairman on Wednesday, July 8, 1953.)

INTERLOCKING SUBVERSION IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

EXHIBIT NO. 272

[From the New Leader, New York, N. Y., September 28, 1940]

COMMUNISTS PLAN TIEUP OF UNITED STATES WAR INDUSTRIES THROUGH CONTROL OF NATIONAL LABOR BOARD

(By Bill Harpman)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under cover of the war in Europe, the creation of a national defense program in this country, and the current presidential campaign, the Communist Party is quietly making its bid for complete control of the National Labor Relations Board. Through this control, it hopes to dominate the organized labor movement of the United States; and through this domination, it expects to be in position to sabotage defense activities, in the interests of the Soviet-Nazi pact, and direct the political policies of labor along lines dictated by the Kremlin.

The immediate focus of the struggle for control of the NLRB is the vacancy in one of the three seats on the Board, which occurred when the term of Chairman J. Warren Madden lapsed late in August. Control of this seat is crucial to the Communist Party as it will give it a majority. At present the Board is the scene of a bitter internal fight between Edwin S. Smith, trusted fellow traveler and confidante of the Communists, and Dr. William Leiserson, who has the confidence of the bona fide labor movement as loyal to our democratic institutions. Thus, the next presidential appointment will determine the fate of the Communist Party's bid for power over American Labor.

Edwin S. Smith came to Washington as the protege of Mary Van Kleeck, the founder of the Communist-sponsored Interprofessional Association, vociferous admirer of the Soviet regime and sponsor of the Lundeen bill, which was drafted by the Communist Party. He associated himself with the Stalinists, joining in the Communist-controlled social lobby in Washington and working closely with such "party-liners" as Nathan Witt, secretary of the NLRB, and Thomas I. Emerson, assistant general counsel.

Smith became a member of the executive committee of the Washington chapter of the League for Peace and Democracy, which Earl Browder admitted to be a Communist "transmission belt," and which was originally inspired and later dissolved by the Communist Party. In the summer of 1938, he attended 2 Communist-inspired conferences in Mexico City; he was a speaker at 2 sessions of the International Industrial Relations Institute, organized by Mary Van Kleeck; and he attended the sessions of the World Congress Against War and Fascism, at which the Communist symbol of the hammer and sickle was displayed prominently and Communist speakers dominated the scene.

He was also a sponsor of two other Communist Party innocents' organizations—the Washington Friends of Spanish Democracy and the National Conference on Constitutional Liberties, at whose recent sessions he was one of the main speakers. He has consistently favored the interests of the Communist wing of the CIO both administratively and in his decisions on cases involving Stalinist-controlled unions that have come up before the Board; and he has aided the Communist Party use the NLRB as a source of jobs for its patronage machine and to put Communist Party stooges in key positions within the Board. His most notorious decision was the one in the case of the longshoremen of the Pacific coast, in which he helped to hand over to Harry Bridges, notorious leader of the Communist-dominated International Longshore and Warehousemen's Union, control of the members of the A. F. of L. unions in the northern Pacific ports.

This decision was so raw, and the protests of the A. F. of L. were so bitter, that the case is again before the Board for reinvestigation. Only a short time ago, Smith and Witt were ready to fire Elinore Herrick, at the bidding of the Stalinists, during the Consolidated Edison case, because she refused to be partial toward the Communist-controlled CIO union. What was at stake was the Communist Party's drive to get a stranglehold on strategic American industries, in line with the plans of the Soviet-Nazi pact.

Behind Edwin Smith is arrayed the whole of the carefully constructed Communist Party apparatus in the National Labor Relations Board. At recent hearings before the House committee investigating the Board, it was disclosed that an astonishing number of its personnel were members of such Communist-dominated organizations as the American League for Peace and Democracy, the National Lawyers' Guild, and the International Juridical Association, spawn of the Communist Party International Labor Defense. The staffing of the Board with members and supporters of Communist Party dominated organizations is traceable to the activities of Smith's "brain-trusters" in the Board, Nathan Witt and Thomas I. Emerson.

Nathan Witt, who is the secretary of the NLRB, has been a member of the League for Peace and Democracy, the International Juridical Association, and the Lawyers' Guild. He was one of the founders of the guild and is still an active member despite its public repudiation by such men as Adolph A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, and Attorney General Jackson, who found it to be Communist dominated.

His wife was one of the leaders of the League for Peace and Democracy and is an active member of the League of Women Shoppers, another Communist Party innocents' group, linked through its officers to the American Peace Mobilization.

The associate general counsel, Thomas I. Emerson, was, like Witt, one of the founders of the Lawyers' Guild and is today the leader of the Stalinist faction in its Washington chapter and a member of its constitution committee. He was also a member of the national committee of the International Juridical Association. Mrs. Henderson [sic], better known as Bertha Paret, is a leading member of the League of Women Shoppers. Both these men, in close cooperation with Lee Pressman, general counsel of the CIO, energetic activist in Communist-controlled front organizations, and ardent follower of the CP line, have filled the NLRB with Communist Party and CIO partisans.

It has been charged by reliable authorities that Witt has asked those applying for jobs as to their social philosophy, to make sure that they were sympathetic to the Communist Party line. A short time ago, a key position in the new Administrative Division of the Board was given, through the pressure of Smith and Witt and over the protests of Leiserson, to Aaron Warner, who had been active in the CP organized Interprofessional Association and was a member of the Lawyers' Guild.

Last year the underground rumblings within the NLRB reached the ears of Congress, and the House set up an investigating committee, unfortunately manned, in large part, by labor baiters. The Communists and fellow travelers in the Board scurried to cover until the charges were flying thick and fast. To protect themselves, they joined with these antilabor Congressmen in attacking the Board's chief economist, David J. Saposs, as a Communist.

Their purposes were twofold: They needed a scapegoat to deflect the attacks against the CP stooges in the Board; moreover, they wanted to drive Saposs out of the Board as he has been a close associate of Dr. Leiserson, an outspoken anti-Communist who has opposed the use of the Board as a CP patronage machine. He has fought communism in and outside the labor movement for many years. The alliance between the conservatives and the Communists was evident in every move of both groups. In arranging the presentation of the Board's case before the committee, Saposs, unlike the other keymen in the Board, was not given the chance to present his own defense, appearing only when called, and not to present his own case, but rather for hostile cross-examination. The committee not only recommended amendments to the Labor Act but the abolition of Saposs' Division of Economic Research.

When the CIO sent an army of lobbyists to fight amendments to the act last spring, they were ordered not to defend Saposs and his division. The work of the "poison squads" was so effective that the well-meaning, pro-labor members of the committee, Congressmen Murdock and Healey, all but asked for Saposs' dismissal in their minority report. The result was that Congress made no appropriation for his Division. The Board, to keep its work in order, found it necessary to make financial provision for the Division from its general funds.

It was necessary for men like President William Green, of the A. F. of L., David Dubinsky, of the ILGWU, and anti-Communist CIO leaders like R. J. Thomas, of the auto workers' union, and Philip Murray, of the steel workers' union, to come to the defense of Saposs and his Division and to clear him of the charge of communism.

In the face of such vigorous opposition, the CP commissars and their fellow-travelers decided that their best bet, in their struggle for control of the Board, was to press for Madden's reappointment, since they could not hope to get another Edwin Smith on the Board. Madden had proven himself to be a typical innocent, amendable to the "liberal" persuasion of the fellow travelers and the Communist wing of the CIO. He has defended the activities of Nathan Witt; voted in favor of Harry Bridges in the west coast longshore case; voted to appoint Aaron Warner to the Administrative Division; prevented a thorough cleaning-out of Communists from the Board; refused to listen to those in and out of the Board who warned him about the Communist termites around him; and generally proven himself to be a reliable, if unwilling, tool.

The Communist backers of Madden, however, have been obscured by typical cover-up maneuvers: John L. Lewis, whose alliance with the CP was definitely proven by his role in the recent convention of the New York State Industrial Union Council of the CIO, has been pressuring President Roosevelt, directly and indirectly, for Madden's reappointment. Men like Senator Thomas, of Utah, Daniel Tobin, of the teamsters' union, and Philip Murray, of the steelworkers, have lent their names for the same purpose. And they have even been able to induce Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins to join the Communist-inspired pressure squad for the reappointment of Madden.

The remarkable thing about this remarkable story is the fact that there is a very real danger that these maneuvers of the Communists may succeed. Although A. F. of L. President Green once made clear his opposition to Madden, this has not been followed up, at this crucial time, when the appointment by the President seems due very shortly. Because of his preoccupation with the huge and vital task of defense, President Hillman, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, has unfortunately not bothered to bring his great influence to bear against the appointment of this Communist-sponsored candidate whose activities would wreck the national defense program.

While the trade-union movement is busy with an election campaign for Roosevelt and with preserving the rights of labor in the defense program of the Nation, it is overlooking a vital sector of labor's interests in the control and proper operation of the NLRB. On the other hand, however, the Communists have been very active as they know that this is a world of pressure-politics and that if they can divert the country's attention with spurious slogans of peace and civil liberties to cover up their un-American activities, they will be able to win the struggle for control of the Board.

Obviously, the issue goes beyond the NLRB, for this is but a vital part of a larger conspiracy on the part of Moscow's Communist Party to penetrate and control our Government agencies, our labor movement and our strategic peace and war industries.

This is of a piece with the Communist penetration of the American merchant marine through the domination of the National Maritime Union led by Joe Curran; their penetration of the American communications system through the dominance of the American Communications Association; their increasing penetration of the transportation system and the Government service.

The stakes in this conspiracy are the organization of active Communist sabotage of our defense.

Whether the Communists will be able to do this depends upon whether the labor movement and the New Deal administration will awaken in time to this menace. The first test is at hand in the Communist bid for control of the National Labor Relations Board through the reappointment of Madden.

EXHIBIT No. 273

LIST OF NATIONAL RESEARCH PROJECT PUBLISHED REPORTS BY INDIVIDUALS APPEARING AS WITNESSES OR NAMED IN TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE

A list of the Project's published reports appears below. These publications have been reviewed for statistical and economic analysis by Edmund J. Stone, assistant to the director, and edited and printed under his direction.

GENERAL

Unemployment and Increasing Productivity, by David Weintraub assisted by Harold L. Posner, Report No. G-1, March 1937. Prepared for the National Resources Committee report, Technological Trends and National Policy.

The Research Program of the National Research Project, by Irving Kaplan, Report No. G-2, August 1937. (P. 2.)

Summary of Findings to Date, March 1938, by David Weintraub and Irving Kaplan, Report No. G-3, March 1938.

Effects of Current and Prospective Technological Developments Upon Capital Formation, by David Weintraub, Report No. G-4, March 1939. Also published in the American Economic Review, volume XXIX, No. 1 (March 1939), supplement.

STUDIES IN TYPES AND RATES OF TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE

Manufacture

Industrial Instruments and Changing Technology, by George Perazich, Herbert Schimmel, and Benjamin Rosenberg, Report No. M-1, October 1938. Prepared under the supervision of George Perazich.

Mechanization in the Brick Industry, by Alfred J. Van Tassel and David W. Bluestone, Report No. M-2, June 1939. Prepared under the supervision of George Perazich.

Mechanization in the Cement Industry, by George Perazich, S. Theodore Woal, and Herbert Schimmel, Report No. M-3, in press. Prepared under the supervision of George Perazich.

Industrial Research and Changing Technology, by George Perazich and Philip M. Field, Report No. M-4, in press. Prepared under the supervision of George Perazich.

Mechanization in the Lumber Industry, by Alfred J. Van Tassel, Report No. M-5, in press. Prepared under the supervision of George Perazich (with assistance of D. W. Bluestone), 1940. (P. 3.)

STUDIES IN PRODUCTION, PRODUCTIVITY, AND EMPLOYMENT

Manufacture

Production, Employment, and Productivity in 59 Manufacturing Industries, 1919-36, by Harry Magdoff, Irving H. Siegel, and Milton B. Davis, Report No. S-1, May 1939. Prepared under the supervision of Harry Magdoff. (P. 4.)

Mining

Technology, Employment, and Output per Man in Petroleum and Natural-Gas Production, by O. E. Kiessling, H. O. Rogers, G. R. Hopkins, N. Yaworski, R. L. Kiessling, J. Brian Eby, Lew Suverdrop, J. S. Ross, R. E. Heithecker, W. B. Berwald, Andrew W. Rowley, M. A. Schellhardt, Richard Sneddon, Boyd Guthrie, Herbert Schimmel, and J. C. Albright, Report No. E-10, July 1939. Conducted in cooperation with the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, and prepared under the supervision of O. E. Kiessling. (P. 6.)

Agriculture

Selective Factors in an Expanding Labor Market: Lancaster, Pa., by Edward J. Fitzgerald, Report No. L-4, June 1939. (P. 7.)

Farm-City Migration and Industry's Labor Reserve, by Francis M. Vreeland and Edward J. Fitzgerald, Report No. L-7, August 1939. (P. 8.)

EXHIBIT NO. 274

UNITED STATES ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION,
Washington 25, D. C., June 30, 1953.

HON. WILLIAM E. JENNER,

Chairman, Internal Security Subcommittee.

DEAR SENATOR JENNER: Reference is made to your letter of May 14, 1953, requesting personal history statements, personnel security questionnaires, standard forms 57, and other forms of this nature filled out by or for David Hawkins and Philip Morrison. I understand that Mr. William Mitchell, our General Counsel, and Mr. Edward Trapnell, Special Assistant to the General Manager, have discussed with you and Mr. Morris, of the subcommittee's staff, the Commission's reasons for proposing that the subcommittee be furnished with excerpts from all available forms of the type in which the committee is interested pertinent to information requested on those forms as to Communist affiliations. Our proposal was prompted by the following considerations: (1) We regard personnel security questionnaires as privileged documents which should be held

confidential in the interests both of fairness to the individual and proper conduct of our security program. (2) Hawkins and Morrison were not Government employees, but rather were employees of Manhattan district contractors during the period in question. (3) Some of the documents of the type in which the subcommittee is interested were obtained from Morrison and Hawkins by their private employers for their personnel files. We understand that you and Mr. Morris indicated that the subcommittee is primarily interested in information requested on these forms pertinent to Communist affiliations, and we trust that this manner of making the information available to the subcommittee will be satisfactory.

First, with respect to Dr. Hawkins:

(1) On May 8, 1943, Hawkins executed a Manhattan engineer district personnel security questionnaire, for his employment by the University of California on the atomic energy project. This form did not contain any direct questions relating to Communist associations, but item 14 of this questionnaire did require listing of membership in organizations. This item, as Hawkins filled in the form, is set forth below:

"14. Membership in organizations: (List all organizations of which you are or have been a member since 1930).

Name	Character	Address	Years member
American Federation of Teachers, Local 349.....	Professional trade union.....	Berkeley, Calif.....	1938-39
American Federation of Teachers, Local 442.....	do.....	Palo Alto, Calif.....	1940-41
Pi Mu Epsilon (Berkeley chapter).....	Local professional.....	Berkeley, Calif.....	1943-

(2) On the same date, May 8, 1943, Hawkins filled out and executed an "employee's declaration" on a form entitled "Application for United States of America—Personnel Security Questionnaire." This form had an explanatory paragraph reading as follows:

"UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—PERSONNEL SECURITY QUESTIONNAIRE

"To enable the employer to discharge its obligations under the espionage and national defense statutes, and regulations thereunder, the following facts are submitted for the information of the Government of the United States. This questionnaire is not intended to cast doubt upon the loyalty of any citizen of the United States, but, on the contrary, is intended to establish mutual confidence among loyal war workers by obviating any suspicion which might be cast upon them, and by making as difficult as possible the employment of agents of foreign governments who by subversive and sabotage tactics might endanger such loyal workers and the work under performance."

The form was required by the University of California, apparently for its personnel records, and perhaps as the basis for obtaining data for typing up the MED personnel security questionnaires for their employees' signatures. Only one item on this form has any bearing upon Communist associations, and this item is here quoted in its entirety as filled out by Hawkins.

"Membership in organizations (list all organizations of which you are or have been a member since 1930. State name, character, type or kind of organization such as athletic, business, fraternal, labor, military, musical, political, professional, religious, social, trade, vocational, etc.) :

Name (e. g., Sigma Xi, Local No. 1)	Character (profession, trade, etc.)	Address of organization	Years a member (19—to—)
American Federation of Teachers, Local 349.....	Professional trade union.....	Berkeley, Calif.....	1938-39
American Federation of Teachers, Local 442.....	do.....	Palo Alto, Calif.....	1940-41
Pi Mu Epsilon, University of California.....	Local—professional.....	Berkeley, Calif.....	1943-

With respect to Dr. Morrison:

(1) On May 29, 1943, Morrison executed an "Information form for Government Employees" in connection with his employment by the University of Chicago's Metallurgical Laboratory which was working on the MED project. Items 6 (a) and (h) of this form are significant from the standpoint of your

subcommittee's interest. These items, as the form was filled out by Morrison, are excerpted in full below:

"6. Associations:

"a. Are you or have you ever been a member of any political party or organization which now advocates or has ever advocated overthrow of the constitutional form of government in the United States? No.

(Yes or No)

"If yes, give details:

Name of organization

Dates of membership

Position held

"h. List all clubs, societies, trade unions, associations, religious affiliations, or any type of organization with which you have been connected in any way whatever. (Give addresses and indicate whether you are now connected with such organization.) In addition to those given in 5g:¹

"American Physical Society, 175 5th Avenue, New York—now member.

"American Federation of Teachers, New York—no longer member.

"University Assistants and Readers, Berkeley, Calif.—no longer member.

"American Student Union, New York—no longer member."

(2) On October 28, 1944, Dr. Morrison executed an MED Personnel Security Questionnaire, item 14 of which is excerpted below:

"Membership in organizations (list all organizations of which you are or have been a member since 1930):

Name	Character	Address	Years member
Sigma Xi.....	Academie.....		1940-
Phi Beta Kappa.....	do.....		1940-
American Federation of Teachers.....	Labor.....	New York.....	1937-41
American Student Union.....	Student.....	do.....	1935-39
National Student League.....	do.....	do.....	1934-35

(3) On the same date, October 28, 1944, Dr. Morrison executed a "Personnel Security Questionnaire, United States of America," similar to the second form described above with respect to Dr. Hawkins, which was required by the University of California, apparently for its personnel records. The only item on this form pertinent to the question of Communist affiliation is that concerning "membership in organizations," which is excerpted below in full:

"Membership in organizations: (List all organizations of which you are or have been a member since 1930—fraternal, labor, business, political, etc.).

Name	Type of organization	Address	Term of membership
Sigma Xi.....	Academie.....		1940-
Phi Beta Kappa.....	do.....		1940-
American Federation of Teachers.....	Labor.....	New York.....	1937-41
American Student Union.....	Student.....	do.....	1935-39
National Student League.....	do.....	do.....	1934-35*

"(4) On August 16, 1947, Dr. Morrison executed an Atomic Energy Commission personnel security questionnaire in connection with his employment by the University of California. Item 16 is the only item pertinent to Communist affiliations and is excerpted in full below:

¹ Item 5 (g) lists scholastic, honorary, and professional fraternities.

- "16. All Organization Membership—Name, Address, Type (Inclusive dates and any office held):
- "Federation American Science, Educational, Washington, D. C. (Member National Administration Commission) 1945 to date
 - "Sigma Xi, Academic, 1940 to date
 - "Phi Beta Kappa, Academic, 1940 to date
 - "American Federation Teachers, Labor, New York, N. Y., 1937-41
 - "American Student Union, Student, New York, N. Y., 1935-39
 - "National Student League, Student, New York, N. Y., 1934-35."

Incidentally, the AEC's personnel security questionnaire in use at that time was revised several years ago and now contains a number of items designed to elicit direct responses concerning membership in Communist, fascist, totalitarian, and subversive organizations.

Both Morrison and Hawkins also signed an affidavit of loyalty to the Constitution of the United States of America. These were, we understand, obtained by their employer, the University of California, pursuant to MED requirements. A copy of this form is attached hereto for your information.

In your letter of May 14, you also ask whether any unpublished AEC reports had, by July 1949, identified in specific terms liquid metals which might be used as a coolant in a reactor. The Smyth Report, Atomic Energy for Military Purposes, an MED publication published in 1945, referred to molten bismuth as a liquid metal coolant planned for use in a production reactor in 1942. A very detailed examination of possible coolants was declassified by the AEC prior to September 1947, when this material was published as part of volume I of The Science and Engineering of Nuclear Power, by Clark Goodman.

Sincerely yours,

GORDON DEAN,
Chairman.

**AFFIDAVIT OF LOYALTY TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

The undersigned certifies that he is a citizen of the United States of America, that he does not advocate, and is not a member of any political party or organization which advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government in the United States of America.

Date _____
Name _____
Badge No _____

EXHIBIT NO. 275

TOLAN COMMITTEE¹

* * * The recent report of the Tolan committee to the House of Representatives, on October 20, proposes a completely centralized national administration of industry and manpower, working upon a single plan for victory in the war. Its proposals are embodied in the Kilgore-Pepper bill in the Senate and the Tolan bill in the House. The committee bluntly declares that "our war effort is in jeopardy," that "this war can be lost in Washington," if such a central administration is not established. The committee is composed of conservative Democrats and Republicans, with not a "left-winger" among them. Indeed, Congressman Bender of Ohio, supporting the report, complains that "some points are not made strong enough." And Mr. Bender, leader of the old-line Republican Party of his State, is a confirmed anti-New Dealer, but clearly moved by one single consideration—patriotism, the will to victory in the war, which he sees is in grave danger unless the Tolan committee proposals are adopted and carried out energetically.

Indeed, the Tolan committee proposals are truly national, and deserve the support of capital equally with that of labor, of the farmers equally with that of the small industrialists, businessmen and middle classes. It shows the only

¹ One Year Since Pearl Harbor (address delivered in Detroit, November 12, 1942), by Earl Browder; volume XXI, No. 11, December 1942, The Communist—A Magazine of the Theory and Practice of Marxism-Leninism, editor: Earl Browder.

way in which our economy can be mobilized to meet the strains of all-out war without a breakdown * * * (pp. 978-979.)

* * * Such proposals as those in the Kilgore-Pepper and Tolan bills must be supported by all, whether they are adopted by the Executive or by Congress (p. 979).

EXHIBIT NO. 276

TOLAN COMMITTEE²

In the third interim report of the Tolman committee I do find the heart of the whole problem stated very sharply, clearly, succinctly. I want to read a paragraph of the Tolman report because it stands out in current literature on war economics like a veritable pearl. Here is the quotation:

"There is no phase of our economic life which can be unessential in total war. Every phase must be planned, must be guided, must be brought under central administrative control. Total war requires that our vast economic system be operated along the organizational lines of a single industrial plant. Under conditions of maximum war production, everyday market relationships virtually disappear."

The present confusions, lags, bottlenecks, and breakdowns in the war production are in the largest part a result of failure to realize this central truth stated in the Tolan report and to draw the necessary conclusions. * * * In the words of the Tolan committee report, it is literally true that for maximum war production every phase of the national economy must be planned, must be guided, must be brought under administrative control; that everyday market relationships virtually disappear (p. 796).

It is an extremely interesting question why, among all the Government agencies concerned with one phase or another of the national economy, why was it the Tolan committee which came most directly to the heart of the whole national economic problem? The answer undoubtedly is that just because the Tolan committee was basically charged with the study of the limited problem of the migration of labor, it unerringly was directed, by the nature of its special job, to the heart of the general problem (p. 797).

* * * Unfortunately we do not have the latest results of the Tolan committee investigation, which are not yet printed. They would be most valuable because they cover the first months of the official war period, whereas the figures I am going to recite are for the latter part of 1941; but we already know that there has been no change in the general outline of facts as revealed in the Third Interim Report of the Tolan Committee (p. 798).

EXHIBIT NO. 277

PERSONS MENTIONED IN THE BERLE MEMO SEPTEMBER 5, 1939, WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE PREPARATION OF AMERICAN POSTWAR FOREIGN POLICY, ACCORDING TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATION, POSTWAR FOREIGN POLICY PREPARATION, 1939-45

Hiss, Alger: Attended meetings of subcommittee on territorial problems, of the advisory committee; alternate member, policy committee; appointed Special Assistant to the Director of the Office of Special Political Affairs; attended meetings preparatory to Dumbarton Oaks Conference; member, agenda group; alternate member, armament committee; member of committee to allocate officers to work on the basic instrument of the general international organization preparatory to the Dumbarton Oaks Conference; responsible for developing administrative arrangements for Dumbarton Oaks; executive secretary, American group Dumbarton Oaks; present at preconference briefing, Dumbarton Oaks; executive

² The Economics of All-Out War, by Earl Browder (speech delivered at the New York State Convention of the Communist Party at Manhattan Center, New York City, August 29, 1942); volume XXI, No. 9, October 1942, the Communist Magazine of the Theory and Practice of Marxism-Leninism, editor, Earl Browder.

secretary of executive secretariat of American group at Dumbarton Oaks; secretary in international capacity, Dumbarton Oaks meeting of heads of Great Britain, Russia, and United States; secretary, steering committee, Dumbarton Oaks; attended meetings for drawing up plans for a general international organization; member of committee preparing for Crimea Conference; attended meeting of the interdepartmental committee on dependent area aspects of international organization as State Department representative; accompanied President to Yalta; in charge of arrangements for United Nations Conference at San Francisco; secretary, informal organizing group on arrangements for the San Francisco Conference.

Coe, V. Frank: Listed as a representative at meetings of the interdepartmental group to consider postwar international economic problems and policies, representing the Treasury Department. Attended meetings of the American Technical Committee representing the Foreign Economic Administration. Alternate member of the informal policy committee on Germany.

Currie, Lauchlin: Listed as a representative at meetings of the interdepartmental group to consider postwar international economic problems and policies representing the Executive Office of the President. Member for work on economic problems of the advisory committee; member, committee on postwar foreign economic policy; member, executive committee on economic foreign policy.

Duggan, Laurence: Member, advisory committee; member, subcommittee on political problems; member, departmental committee on political planning; chairman, area committee for Latin America of committee on special studies; member, policy committee.

Wadleigh, H. Julian: Participated in various meetings of Interdepartmental Group to consider Post-War International Economic Problems and Policies; 1941, economic studies largely on long-range problems of lend-lease; research secretary for Subcommittees, Economic Reconstruction and Economic Policy; attended meetings of Territorial Problems Subcommittee when problems in his field arose; secretary, Taylor committee; Assistant Chief of economic branch of research staff; Assistant Chief, Division of Economic Studies.

EXHIBIT No. 278

[From the Saturday Evening Post, March 12, 1949]

HERE'S WHERE OUR YOUNG COMMIES ARE TRAINED

(By Craig Thompson)

Do you imagine that all the youthful dupes of United States Reds are embittered misfits from underprivileged families? Then this article, telling how and where American youngsters are taught contempt for their country, will enlighten you—and shock you.

It takes more than a party card to transform the eager-beaver malecontents the Communist Party attracts into the tireless mischief-makers the party wants. Knowledge of how to manipulate twilight sleepers like Henry Wallace, when to attempt to wreck a man's business or what justifies treason does not come naturally—even to Communists. These things have to be taught. To teach them, the Communists have set up a chain of schools scattered across the United States.

The biggest school is in New York. It fills four floors of a gaunt yellow-brick building at 575 Avenue of the Americas, diagonally across the intersection of 16th Street from a Jesuit college, and it is called the Jefferson School of Social Science—"A People's University of Progressive Character."

The Jefferson school annually enrolls 3,000 students—a fraction of the total signed up by the national chain, which stretches from Boston to the California Labor School in San Francisco, and includes establishments in Chicago, Philadelphia, Newark, Cleveland, and other localities. Formerly some of these were identified by such names as the Abraham Lincoln, Walt Whitman, or Samuel Adams Schools, but after being listed as subversive by the United States Attorney General's office, they seem to have gone underground. All are part of what the Communist Daily Worker describes as a "continuing process of recruiting and training new youthful forces for leadership within the Communist Party." Or, as one callow recruit phrased it: "The party will take anybody. You don't have to know anything to join—after you join they send you to school."

It is as easy to enroll in the Jefferson School as to enter a neighborhood movie house. There are no scholastic requirements. The only questions asked are name, place of employment, and trade-union affiliations. The fees are low—50 cents to a dollar for individual forum lectures, and \$7.50 for courses of 10. Special discounts are given to party groups and members of party affiliates such as the American Youth for Democracy. Once enrolled, the neophyte is plunged into a strange and, for some, exhilarating atmosphere of open conspiracy. Everyone speaks and acts on the assumption that everyone else is already a Communist or about to become one. People who, elsewhere, will go to jail rather than admit being party members here openly proclaim it.

Recently, I sent a student into the Jefferson School. She was a young woman researcher who could take shorthand notes. She attended classes and talked to other students, setting down what she learned in a series of reports which run to thousands of words and are the substance of this article.

The hallmark of Communist enterprises is squalor—a stage prop to induce more and bigger money gifts from its dupes—and the Jefferson School bears the approved stamp. Peeling paint hangs from its walls, the floors are bare and scuffed, the furniture nicked and rickety and the windows gray with grime. The student roster is by no means limited to doltish fledglings sent by the party cells. Although the school does lean heavily on the party machinery for its pupils, it also uses advertisements and articles in the party press and word-of-mouth promotion in legitimate universities, Communist-front groups, and union halls. Pressurized proselytizing which stresses slogans such as "You are invited to examine the Marxist approach," or "Socialism having become a science must be pursued as a science, it must be studied," seems to have a hypnotic attraction for boys and girls in the honest universities. The result is that a majority of the students, far from being union toughs, imported bomb tossers, or hardened social wreckers are, instead, run-of-the-mine young Americans between 17 and 25 years old. No more than half of them are card-carrying Communist Party members.

Considered collectively, these eager, shiny-eyed boys and girls furnish solid proof that United States communism is roping in its new puppets by catching them in their teens. It is a safe bet that if the parents of some of them knew what their children are up to, many a comfortable middle-income home would rock with horrified parental thunder. But the kids are too deeply engrossed in plotting the class struggle to care. Later on, as they learn more about Communist reality, some will change their minds and withdraw. Meanwhile it seems only fair to give them the same protection the law gives juvenile criminals by withholding their full identities.

All of them are afflicted with the discontent of youth and, basically, it is this that makes communism acceptable to them. But a more complete analysis of a group of 8 revealed 8 subvarieties of discontent. John was a stupid boy in search of self-importance; Ruth, a girl in revolt against "reactionaries"; Claire, a bright girl keeping up with her Communist husband; Arthur, an adventurous boy in search of action; Larry, a brilliant boy in search of power; Margery, an emotional stargazer in search of an antidote to poverty; Joe, an angry laborer in search of a weapon to use against his bosses; and Sella, a girl of Syrian parentage who felt she was a victim of racial discrimination.

The 8 were among the 23 students—14 of them college kids—who signed up for a course called Principles of Marxism, I, which Alan Max, managing editor of the Daily Worker, conducted in a shoe-box shaped room on the fourth floor. Max is a loose-limbed 6-footer, about 40, with a thin, sallow face. His teaching method was the usual routine of lecture and questions, but he was merciless in heaping scorn or ridicule on those who did not have the right answers and he had a flair for converting wrong answers into quick, effective illustrations of Communist tactics. He deftly demonstrated the technique of the propaganda lie, for example, when a boy suggested that communism had its early roots in the teachings of Christ.

"Look," Max cut in harshly, "it's all right to make a claim before a congressional committee for propaganda purposes. It sounds good to compare communism with Christ for people like that. But we're here to examine this thing scientifically."

Although much of what passed for instruction in this group was carried on in the mumbo-jumbo patter of the Marxian cultists, when Max laid down the party line on Henry Wallace, he did it in a language everybody could understand.

"Today," he said, "the line-up is really between the camp of democracy represented by the Soviet Union, and the camp of fascism, capitalism and war

represented by the United States. Even people who are not consciously in this fight are participating in it. What they do will depend on the experiences they go through. The Communists have the job of shaping these experiences, and that is being done through a mass movement—the third party.

"Don't think Henry Wallace has any great love for the Communists. He knows that without us he would have no third party. But if we go out today and ask for socialism, we would get nowhere. Therefore we have to support Wallace. The organization of the third party is but the first step. Although Wallace is the leader of the party, he is not important. It is the building of the party that is important. What must be done is to enroll the support of the workers. One of Wallace's assets is his ability to attract the middle class. But Communists are interested in fulfilling their job through the workers and the trade unions. If the unions play an important role in it, the Communists will gain through them."

The self-importance-seeking John interrupted with a question, "Doesn't Wallace want nationalization of industry?"

"Just what Wallace means I don't know," Max replied. "He thinks progressive capitalism can do these things. Where the industries were nationalized in England, it was done to rook the people. This was not so in Russia."

"Of course, Wallace is not the third party. His program is not the program of the party. Wallace will not come to power. Where the Communists and Wallace get together is on the program of monopolies, fascism, and war. This is the basis for the united front between liberals and Communists. The job of the Communist Party now is to press forward in the third party."

Those who heard Max's forthright deliverance of the party orders on Wallace—far more baldly and frankly stated than any directive that has appeared in the *Daily Worker*—received it as a reward for patience. Max held it back until the last night of his 10 weeks' course, and by that time the class had shaken down to its diehard core of 8. Some of those who dropped out were repelled by Max's cynicism, some rejected communism, and others defaulted for lack of time and energy.

The amount of time-consuming activity the party apparatus demands of its youngsters is appalling. The school functions as one of the interlocking party fronts, part of a system by which various Communist-inspired enterprises lend their members to one another for picket lines, mass demonstrations, political rallies, and fund solicitation.

Claire, the girl who had married a Communist, casually revealed the frequency of the calls when she matter-of-factly observed, "I only see my husband about 12 hours out of a whole week."

Actually all this activity is a part of Communist training. In capturing a labor union or any other organization, the method is to infiltrate with a trusted group willing to work long hours, take on any job nobody else wants, attend all meetings, outwait the opposition in order to shove through resolutions after the majority has gone home, and to keep at it until control is gained. Obviously any convert who is not willing to give what it takes while the experience is new will not do it later on. The party shakes them out early.

The school's main emphasis is on "Marxist theory," which is a code phrase for "tactics," but it also has classes to "provide unionists and other progressives with the theory and facts for solution of their problems." Some New York labor bosses, long accustomed to playing footsie with the Communists in their unions, have lately begun to take a very dim view of the Jefferson School's instructional, demonstrational, conspiratorial activity.

In October 1946, Department Store Employee, the newspaper of the CIO Department Store Employees Local Union 1250, announced that 40 members of the local had been enrolled in the Jefferson School for a special study of strikes and the "most effective methods to use on stubborn employers." Some time later the methods became apparent when demonstrations of as many as 1,000 persons began creating disturbances before several large department stores. While some stores bought newspaper space to shout that they were innocent of ill will toward unions, customers stayed away in droves.

What the customers did not understand was that the fight was not between stores and union, but a drive by Communists to destroy the non-Communist leadership of the CIO United Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Employees International Union. The international had filed non-Communist affidavits required by the Taft-Hartley Act and called on the locals to follow suit. By bringing pressure on the stores, the Communists hoped to force them into the lineup against the international's leadership. The campaign was met by drastic

anti-Red action on the part of the CIO, but it did succeed in splitting the international. The victims were the hapless stores, and the tactics the kind that caused erstwhile fellow-traveling Mike Quill, of the Transport Workers Union, to couple the name of the Jefferson School with that of a labor lawyer whom he called "stinko, pinko Harry Sacher * * * the leftwing banker-lawyer with the elevator shoes." Mr. Sacher is a Jefferson School trustee.

The school's board of trustees contains two real professors—Margaret Schlauch, of New York University, and Dirk J. Struik, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—and its chairman, Lyman R. Bradley, only recently became an ex-professor of New York University. He was let go after a contempt conviction for refusal to testify about the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, another Communist front. Howard Selsam, trustee and director, is another ex-professor. He taught philosophy at Brooklyn College, but lost his job there when a backsliding colleague named him as a campus Communist. Other trustees are Robert W. Dunn, an inveterate fellow traveler and formerly on the editorial board of the magazine Soviet Russia Today; Harry Sacher; Doxey Wilkerson, formerly of Howard University and a member of the Communist Party national committee; Nathan Witt, a lawyer who has figured prominently in the Communist news; and Ruth Young, an official of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union, CIO, and a delegate to the Communist national convention in 1945. The board's treasurer is Alexander Trachtenberg, Communist national-committee member and head of the party's book-publishing concern. Its secretary is Frederick Vanderbilt Field.

In such company Mr. Field is an oddity—a man of wealth. His money comes from his great-great-grandfather, Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, and much of it seems to be going to the Communists. A New York building of which he is part owner—at 23 West 26th Street—is a warehouse of Communist-front groups, including such notable ones as the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born; the Council on African Affairs; the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade; and the Committee for Democratic Rights. When these or any of the other fronts which tenant his building give fund-raising dinners, Mr. Field can be counted on to buy not one plate at a paltry \$7.50, but 10 or even 20. When the Jefferson School was projected, he subscribed thousands to get it going.

To top Communist leaders, the idea of milking such willing providers while working for the revolution which will destroy them presents no problems of conscience. It does, however, to some of the party's small fry. Joe, the one bona fide worker in Max's class, an angry, shaggy, thunder-browed type, explored the subject with Max.

"How," he demanded, "can the party take in capitalist millionaires as members? These people are the exploiters of the workers, and yet the party welcomes them. I worked in a factory owned by a woman, tremendously wealthy. She exploited us workers. But she was a card-holding Communist Party member. Here she was, supposedly espousing the cause of the worker, yet exploiting him at the same time."

Max replied, "I don't know of any Communist Party members who, by their wealth, discredit the Communist Party cause. Sure, there are some who are wealthy by a matter of inheritance who are Communist Party members. But they contribute large donations to the party and represent no serious threat to the worker; there's no danger the millionaires will take over the Communist Party."

In the Jefferson School, the word "revolution" is rarely used, but underlying everything the school teaches is the basic doctrine that someday the United States will undergo a bloody upheaval in which the Communists will seize power. The inevitability of revolution was described by Max as the "third law" of Marxian historical materialism. Realistically, however, he taught his pupils that in the United States this desirable event is far off and that meanwhile the first duty of communism is to build up strength to shape the experiences of the people. To some of his pupils this program seemed too slow, and Arthur, an adventurous boy who wanted immediate action, put their thoughts into questions.

"The New Deal," he said, "was not progressive at all, and I want to know why the Communist Party supported it."

MAX: "Was there nothing progressive about unemployment insurance?"

ARTHUR: "I can't answer that question in those terms. What I want to know is why we supported it when we knew it would not achieve our ends? It only put off the crisis that much longer."

MAX: "You want to know why the Communists did not vote with the reactionaries?"

ARTHUR: "I know it sounds awful, but it would have achieved our ends quicker. Now only God knows how long it will be."

MAX: "Didn't the Wagner Act help build the working class? Didn't it aid the Communists to build their class? The working class does not become more powerful by becoming disorganized. The workers have first to organize their strength, which takes a number of years."

Outtalked, but unconvinced, Arthur shot back, "The Communist Party is controlled by intellectuals. The workers do not believe in the Communist cause. They have to be shown."

This was a frightful heresy, and it produced some fascinating verbal scurrying when the session ended. Arthur's two closest pals in class were John and Larry. All three were students at the College of the City of New York, where Larry had proved himself bright enough to get halfway through before he became old enough for steady shaving. When the class ended, Larry cornered Arthur and began, in a quiet but determined manner, to argue him out of his heretical notion. Meanwhile John collected a half dozen other students and made an impromptu speech.

John was a zoot-suited toothpick chewer who identified himself as the organizer in a Communist Party group in Brooklyn. He had the natural equipment of a minor functionary in any political party—the habitual half-whisper which made what he said sound like a confidence, the determination to explain and extol every policy handed down from above.

He said, "If the Communist Party were to support some of these reactionary measures to make the people suffer, they would all turn against it. We have to keep the people on our side all the time, so that when the crises comes we can step right in and take over. Our present program is proving very successful. It's true that during the war we lost some ground, especially in the United Auto Workers, but that was because George Addes just didn't employ the right tactics. But the party's tactics are correct now. We're getting more and more members every day. Why, this is the first year in ages when the party has been able to pay its organizers like me regular weekly salaries."

When he finished, the three boys went out together, arm in arm. The picture of these kids debating the best method of seizing the United States would have been comic but for one thing. At some future time any one of them might be in a position to steal top-secret documents from his Government, and be willing to do it.

The atmosphere of the Jefferson School subtly created and steadily encouraged blind loyalty to Soviet Russia. Every mention of the United States was one of poisoned criticism, and every allusion to the Soviet paradise was one of sweetened adulation.

In such surroundings it was easy to carry ideas to dangerous depths of tortured logic. "Now let's get on to this war in the making," Max opened on one occasion. "The United States is out to destroy the only Socialist state in the world, though they might call it a war of prevention."

Arthur, the sometime heretic, leaped at the opening. "Yes," he said, "the reason for the hysteria against the Soviet Union is that it is a Socialist state. Therefore what we would have would be an imperialist war by the United States and a war of national defense on the part of the Soviet Union. World War II was a war of imperialism on the part of the Allies, but the Soviet Union fought a war of national liberation."

"Well," Max queried, "you're against imperialism. Why did you fight in it?"

"The only reason was that the Soviet Union was attacked," Arthur said, and was rewarded with a beam of approval.

A belief like that is all a man needs to justify treason.

The presence of the girl who gathered the material for this article in Alan Max's class was wholly accidental. His was only 1 of 20 theory courses given each term, and she chose it solely because it fitted most conveniently into her crowded schedule. Talks with other students and experience in other classes convinced her that it was representative, and, more to the point, all its pupils had similarly had their choice of classes dictated by convenience. Thus, its core of eight die-hards is actually a random sampling of young United States Communists, and this fact, taken with other evidence, permits some generalities to be drawn.

For one thing, the prevalent belief that the Communist movement relies mainly on embittered social misfits seems to need revision. Of the 8, only 2—Joe, the worker, and the Syrian girl Sella—could be so classified. Two others did have a background of poverty, but they were not yet embittered misfits. The remaining four—Arthur, Larry, Ruth, and Claire—all came from secure, comfortable homes.

Some time back, when I had just returned from a 2-year stay in Russia, I was invited to dinner in the home of a friend, a well-known and successful physician. His son, a college student, was present and asked a continuous string of questions about the Soviet Union. The answers made him turn glum, then surly and, being too well bred to insult his father's guest, he abruptly left us.

With a half-apologetic show of indulgence, his father remarked, "I think my boy has swallowed a good many leftist ideas." Indulgence is natural in parents, but I know my friend reacts with violent anger to the kind of "leftist ideas" the Jefferson School teaches. Yet his son could have been Arthur, Larry or any one of several hundred boys there.

What is it that enables communism to entice and entrap young United States citizens? The eight bitter-enders in Max's class provided an answer. Every one of them enlisted originally because he believed communism offered the promise of a better way of life.

Margery, an emotional girl from a poor, lower-East Side tenement, stated their faith in flaming words: "It is a whole way of life, all-encompassing. It is the study, movement and means whereby a whole new society will be achieved."

John was equally emphatic. "To me, the organization of the Soviet state is the most wonderful thing the world has ever seen."

By now it would seem that the 30-year development of the Soviet system in Russia has proved to everyone that this is the biggest myth in the Soviet propaganda arsenal. But the lie still finds people to believe it, and communism, encouraging blind hatred toward all who deny the myth, insulates its victims against truth and reason. Sella, the Syrian girl, was a sample of what Jefferson School indoctrination can do.

She said, "I've been going to night classes at Hunter College for the past 2 years. I was going to major in history, but I've got so disgusted with the lying propaganda in the courses that I've given up the idea."

To the uninitiated, the facade of higher learning the Jefferson School maintains can be deceptive. Its catalog is studded with high-altitude offerings such as philosophy of history, logic and scientific method, or problems of philosophy. Even philosophy of art becomes Communist preaching: "The struggle for great art * * * is the struggle for a society in which exploitation of man by man does not exist." A closer inspection reveals that many of these courses are dropped without ever being begun. Of 68 listed instructors, only a comparative handful actually carry the teaching load. This working group includes not only admitted Communists like Doxey Wilkerson, Howard E. Johnson, educational director of the New York County Communist Party, and Alan Max, but a greater number of professionally trained teachers who, like Selsam, were dropped by New York's educational system for alleged Communist affiliations.

While they wait and work for the revolution, the boys and girls of the Jefferson School will not sing too publicly of their alma mater. The proper attitude was summed up in one question and answer.

"Say," a student asked, "does the Jefferson School give you a diploma when you finish?"

"Who would you show it to," Max snapped back, "your employer?"

EXHIBIT No. 279

[From the Communist, June 1938]

MARXISM-LENINISM FOR SOCIETY AND SCIENCE

A YEAR OF SCIENCE AND SOCIETY: A CRITIQUE

(By V. J. Jerome)

* * * * *

In looking over the first year's work of Science and Society, we find no indication of struggle against Trotskyism; no heed to the serious tasks of analyzing, exposing and counteracting this embodiment of counterrevolution and treachery, with its pseudo-philosophical trappings. And this, during a year in which the great Soviet trials and convictions and that momentous Stalinist document, Mastering Bolshevism, demonstrated clearly the need and the method of directing the attack against such masked enemies with vigor and foresight; a year in which the People's Front in Spain branded and outlawed the Trotskyite POUM as a helpmate to Franco behind the lines; a year during which the liberal-

intellectual world, Science and Society's world, was being contaminated with confusion in regard to these issues. In connection with the Marxist-Leninist struggle against Trotskyism, there reigns an unfortunate silence in Science and Society. Indeed, the so-called Marxist Quarterly, which is in reality a camp organ, has escaped without a word of criticism.

But the struggle against Trotskyism is a central task that falls on the editors in their work of promoting the principles of Marxism-Leninism. Precisely in the colleges, one of the main stamping grounds of Trotskyism, where the Hooks and the Burnhams hold court, Science and Society has its work to do. Certainly, in America academic spheres, where students and faculty members have been trained to look up to John Dewey, it is expected of a magazine like Science and Society to counteract the pernicious influence which the aura of his bygone liberalism may exert in behalf of Trotskyism. The magazine could make a special contribution in this connection by showing that it is not accidental that the foremost exponent of instrumentalism, with its fundamental renunciation of theory and its denial of the class struggle as an objective fact, should branch out in defense of counterrevolutionary Trotskyism; in fact, of any violent opposition to the organizers of the inevitable victory of socialism.

It must be said that Science and Society has so far not been able to fulfill this important Marxist task. It has, in its own specific field, failed to point out the danger signs in connection with pragmatist-instrumentalism, the dominant American bourgeois philosophy, which, precisely because of its alleged progressivism, offers an opportunity for philosophic charlatans to adulterate Marxism for the benefit of the bourgeoisie.

What are the principal reasons for this? We can trace them to the magazine's basic weakness. By and large, the contributions evidence a detachment from the scene of proletarian practice; from contemporary, economic, social, and political currents. This is evidenced by the tendency to a recession from the present which characterizes the range of topics and, in the main, their treatment. This is not said in any depreciation of the value of historical research, but, on the contrary, in the interests of bringing the study of the past into a closer dialectical relationship with present-day life.

A number of the articles, well-reasoned, logical, basically correct, could have gained in validity and persuasiveness through integration with the dynamics of current events. One looks at the table of contents in the four issues. The subjects, in articles and communications, range themselves as follows:

Philosophy-----	13 Psychology-----	1
Political economy-----	2 Mathematics-----	1
History-----	3 Linguistics-----	2
Political theory-----	3 Religion-----	2
Colonial problems-----	1 Literature and art-----	4

Although one welcomes the considerable inclusion of philosophic articles; and while noting, too, that this table must be read with allowance for overlappings, one must register uneasiness at the scarcity of articles dealing—yes, in the manner behooving Science and Society—with the most vital issues in the world today. Should not such a publication rather demonstrate that Marxism as a philosophy is at one with life, with moving events; the theory and the practice—the theory because of the practice—of the working class? Marxism for Marx was never a doctrine isolated from the movements of his day—from the revolutions of 1848, the Paris Commune, the struggle of Poland for liberation, the socialist and trade union movements, the conditions of the working class, the development of the Party, the struggle against anti-proletarian elements as well as their theories. It would be well if the magazine in its future issues presented Marxism in its living unfoldment. This would result in a more concrete application of Marx's method to the economic, political, and theoretical phases of the class struggle in the world today. Such problems as the dialectics of democracy; the nature, origin, and development of classes in the United States; the Marxist-Leninist theory of the state in relation to the government of the People's Front; in addition to the problems of modern natural science in connection with the economic structures and the production relations of the world of capitalism and the world of socialism—would, if adequately treated, in the specialized manner called for by Science and Society, do much to carry out the basic purposes of the magazine, thereby widening its important sphere of influence.

It would be interesting to see a dialetic treatment of the entire range of development of the movement for independent political action of the American working class. Here is a task for some of the contributors who have demon-

strated by their careful scholarship their capacity to make a valuable Marxist contribution in regard to the American scene.

It is the tendency to abstraction which is no doubt responsible for the silence of the magazine in regard to the Soviet Union, the touchstone of all political and theoretical positions today. Outside of an article on linguistics and, in a sense, the discussion of heritage, not a single treatment of any phase relating to the socialist achievements in the Soviet Union. Yet the visible transformation of society and the individual in the new Socialist Republic, as registered in the great Stalinist Constitution of socialist democracy; the vanguard role of the Soviet Union in relation to progressive humanity, as seen in its policy and struggle for peace—surely, such topics are worthy of a few pages in Science and Society.

A segment of the world is being remade, galvanized, under our eyes. A new humanity in birth, a new economy, a new culture, new mores, a new psychology, a new social practice—20 years of victorious Soviet power; 20 years of empirical proof of the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist theory which, in this land, the Communists are advancing against all opponents as the program for the American people. And in the Marxian magazine, Science and Society, not a single article (but for the exceptions noted) dealing with the existence of the Soviet Union—the living embodiment of the Marxian objective.

These serious omissions result from insufficient emphasis that Leninism is the only Marxism today; that Stalin embodies the theory and practice of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, developed and rendered concrete in the present epoch of the struggle of the two worlds. Such emphasis would, of necessity, immediately bring to the fore who the actual enemies of Marxism are today and how to fight those enemies. The understanding that the promotion of Marxism means the struggle for Marxism would of necessity involve the realization of the party nature of philosophy; that implicit in Marxism is the vanguard party of the proletariat—the Communist Party; that the revolutionary content of Marx and Engels was restored and developed only there where bolshevism as a party came into being in the historic split with Menshèvism; that the victory of Marxism in Russia was made possible because of the presence of the Marxist-Leninist Party as guardian, guide, and rallying force of all the exploited and oppressed, through increasingly heightened levels of struggle and class consciousness toward the victorious climax of socialism.

We have stated earlier, and we wish to reaffirm at the conclusion, the considerable achievements of the magazine, its auspicious beginnings, and the hopeful prospects for its realization of the purposes the editors have set for it. On the basis of its efforts and of its realizations to date, Science and Society is deserving of the fullest support of the Communist Party and of all progressives.

We have brought these criticisms and suggestions, not without awareness of the difficulties surrounding the editing of such a magazine; not without awareness of the social and psychological factors which make it hard for academic scientists and scholars, who constitute the majority of the contributors, to develop and come forward as definitive exponents of Marxism; not without awareness of the impossibility of achieving completely the objectives in the space of 1 year of the magazine's existence.

But the very emergence of Science and Society implies a conscious purpose to transform science into an instrument for refashioning society. So it is fitting to remember Lenin's counsel to the editors of the similarly purposed Soviet periodical, Under the Banner of Marxism; that "a magazine that desires to be an organ of militant materialism must be a militant organ."

EXHIBIT No. 280

NATIONAL RESEARCH PROJECT

The National Research Project of the Works Progress Administration was set up by WPA Administrator Harry L. Hopkins in October 1935 for the purpose of collecting and analyzing data bearing on the problems of unemployment and relief. David Weintraub and Irving Kaplan were appointed respectively as director and associate director of the project.

"The task set for them was to assemble and organize the existing data which bear on the problem and to augment these data by field surveys and analyses.

"To this end, many governmental agencies which are the collectors and repositories of pertinent information were invited to cooperate. The cooperating agencies of the United States Government include the Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, the Bureau of Mines of the Department of Interior, the Railroad Retirement Board, the Social Security Board, the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Commerce, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Tariff Commission.

"The following agencies also joined with the National Research Project in conducting special studies: The Industrial Research Department of the University of Pennsylvania, the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., the Employment Stabilization Institution of the University of Minnesota, and the Agricultural Economics Departments in the Agricultural Experiment Stations of California, Illinois, Iowa, and New York."

After September 1, 1939, NRP was sponsored by the National Resources Planning Board, Executive Office of the President. (Source: The Work and Publications of the WPA National Research Project on Reemployment Opportunities and Recent Changes in Industrial Techniques, p. 1.)

EXHIBIT NO. 281

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Returned from PCB 1/19/35

Approved for P7

Employee entered upon new duties:

Date: October 29, 1934

Recommendation to the Secretary:

Vacancy: Position No. 10806, Journal No. 123, approved by President, February 2, 1935.

Action requested: Change in Grade and Designation Involving Promotion, Section 10a, Title I, Public No. 10, 73d Congress.

Name: John J. Abt.

State: Illinois.

Date of Birth: May 1, 1904.

Classification: Fr: P-6 To: P-7.

Designation: Fr: Chief Attorney To: Special Attorney.

Salary: Fr: \$6,000 To: \$6,500 per annum less deductions of \$ for.

Appropriation: Salaries & Expenses, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Symbol No. 3X017-104-99-001.

Cooperative Employment: None.

Name and Salary of Predecessor: Fr: Sheet No. 2491, P-6-35, To: Sheet No. 3506. New Position.

Headquarters: Washington, D. C.

Date effective: Feb. 8, 1935.

Period: Indefinite.

To Report in: Person.

Reasons (Including statement of education, training, and experience for appointment, reinstatement, transfer, etc.):

Since November 22, 1933, Mr. Abt has been serving in this Administration, his last designation being that of Chief Attorney, at \$6,000 per annum, in the Litigation Section of the Office of the General Counsel. It is now proposed to assign him to the position of Special Attorney, at \$6,500 per annum, in the same Section, to be effective as soon as possible.

Under general direction, Mr. Abt will act as Chief of the Litigation Section, by directing all work; consider all requests for the institution of court proceedings for the enforcement of licenses and marketing agreements under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and codes under the National Industrial Recovery Act which are under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture; assign personnel to conduct litigation and supervise the conduct of all such litigation; advise with the Department of Justice with respect to matters of policy in the conduct of litiga-

gation; advise in the drafting of administrative orders, regulations, and amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act with special reference to matters which affect or may involve litigation; have entire charge of the preparation of trial and trial of important cases; take personal charge of cases in which it will be necessary to defend attacks upon the constitutionality of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the National Industrial Recovery Act, as well as administrative actions taken in connection therewith, such as licenses, orders made by Control Committee, etc.; also be in charge of and try important suits brought by licensees and others against the Secretary of Agriculture to enjoin the enforcement of the Agricultural Adjustment Act or licenses issued thereunder; prepare briefs for use in the trial courts and in the appellate and supreme courts in special cases; supervise the preparation of briefs by attorneys in the Litigation Section; and perform related work that may arise.

Mr. Abt received his Ph. B. degree from the University of Chicago in 1924 and his J. D. degree from the same school in 1926. From 1927 to 1929 he was employed by the law firm of Levinson, Becker, Frank, Glenn & Barnes, Chicago, at \$4,500 per annum; from 1929 to 1931 was a partner in the firm of Bachrach & Abt; and from 1931 to 1933 was a member of the firm of Sauenschein, Berksaw, Lautmann, Levinson & Morse, Chicago, at \$6,000 per annum.

C. C. DAVIS, *Administrator.*

EXHIBIT No. 282

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION,
REGIONAL OFFICE,
New York, N. Y., February 25, 1936.

MR. HARRY L. KINNEAR,

Chief Clerk, Works Progress Administration, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. KINNEAR: I received your letter of February 19, 1936, upon my return to Washington last week.

You state that my retirement record has been received from the Department of Agriculture showing that I was subject to the retirement act at the time of my appointment in the Works Progress Administration and that it is, therefore, incumbent upon you to start making retirement deductions commencing March 1, 1936. You further suggest that I confer with the Payroll Department with a view to making application for deposit of the amount not deducted from June 26, 1935, to February 29, 1936.

I am of the opinion that the retirement deduction is not applicable to me at the present time. I was not in the classified civil service during my employment by the Department of Agriculture but was subject to the retirement deduction solely by reason of the fact that I was an employee in the Office of the Solicitor of Agriculture. Section 693 of title 5 of the United States Code makes the retirement deduction applicable separately to (a) employees in the classified civil service, and (b) employees of the offices of the solicitors of the several executive departments. Subsection (d) of the same section makes the retirement deduction applicable to "unclassified employees transferred from classified positions." However, it does not make the deduction applicable to unclassified employees of the offices of the solicitors of the executive departments who are subsequently transferred to unclassified positions. In other words, the statute makes a distinction between the case of a classified employee transferred to an unclassified position and the case of an unclassified employee who originally held a position specifically made subject to retirement deductions but who was subsequently transferred to an unclassified position. Inasmuch as my case falls within the latter category, I am of the opinion that the retirement deduction is not applicable to me.

I shall be glad to discuss the matter with you further upon my return to Washington. I have been temporarily loaned by Mr. Hopkins to do some special work with the Securities and Exchange Commission, but shall probably be making frequent trips to Washington.

Very truly yours,

JOHN J. ABT,
Assistant General Counsel, Works Progress Administration.

EXHIBIT NO. 283

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
SERVICE RECORD DIVISION,
Washington 25, D. C., July 1, 1953.

STATEMENT OF FEDERAL SERVICE

Notice to individuals—This record should be preserved—Additional copies of service histories cannot be furnished due to limited personnel in the Commission. This record may be presented to appointing officers for their inspection.

Name: White, Harry D.

Date of birth: October 29, 1892.

Authority for original appointment (Examination from which appointed or other authority—Executive Order, Law, or other exemption): 49 Statute 200, Act of June 16, 1933.

Effective date	Nature of action	Position, grade, salary, etc.
June 20, 1934	Excepted appointment	Economic Analyst, \$5,700 per annum, Treasury, Office of Secretary, Washington, D. C.
Oct. 4, 1934	Resignation without prejudice.	Special Expert, Chief Economic Analyst, P-6, \$5,600 per annum, U. S. Tariff Commission, Washington, D. C.
Oct. 5, 1934	Excepted appointment (Tariff Act of 1930, Sec. 331).	
Oct. 31, 1934	Resignation without prejudice.	Principal Economic Analyst, \$5,600 per annum, Treasury, Division of Research and Statistics, Washington, D. C.
Nov. 1, 1934	Excepted appointment (E. O. 6756, 6-28-34).	Assistant Director, \$6,500 per annum.
Apr. 1, 1936	Promotion	Assistant Director, P-7, \$7,500 per annum.
July 1, 1937	Promotion	Director, Monetary Research, P-7, \$8,000 per annum.
Mar. 25, 1938	Promotion	\$8,500 per annum. \$9,000 per annum.
Jan. 1, 1939	Promotion	Assistant to the Secretary (Dir. of Monetary Research). No compensation.
Mar. 1, 1940	Promotion	Assistant to the Secretary and Director of Monetary Research P-8, \$9,000 per annum, Treasury, Division of Monetary Research, Washington, D. C.
Aug. 5, 1941	Additional designation (See, 513 of Rev. Act of 1934).	
Jan. 1, 1942	Classification (Ramspeck Act and E. O. 8743. Rated eligible on Form 375).	
Jan. 23, 1945	Resignation (To accept a presidential appointment as Assistant Secretary).	
Jan. 24, 1945	Presidential appointment (Title 31, Para. 143, U. S. Code).	Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, \$9,000 per annum, Treasury, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C.
Apr. 30, 1946	Resignation (In order to take up new duties as U. S. Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund).	

A. M. DEEM,
Chief, Audit Section.

The above transcript of service history does not include all salary changes, intra-agency transfers within an organizational unit not involving changes from one official headquarters or duty station to another, and promotions or demotions, since Federal agencies are not required to report all such actions to the Commission.

EXHIBIT NO. 284

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Appleton, Wis., June 9, 1934.

Dr. JACOB VENER,

Office of the Secretary, Treasury Department:

Will be very glad to come and work with you.

H. D. WHITE.

EXHIBIT No. 285

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

MARCH 25, 1938.

To : Mr. Harper.
 From : Mr. Thompson.

Will you please have a letter prepared for the signature of the Secretary appointing Harry D. White as Director of Monetary Research at a base salary of \$8,000 per annum, payable from the appropriation, Exchange Stabilization Fund, effective as of March 25, 1938.

The position of Director of Monetary Research was established by Treasury Department Order No. 18, approved by the Secretary March 25, 1938.

EXHIBIT No. 286

JULY 1, 1935.

Mr. HARRY D. WHITE,

Prin. Economic Analyst at \$5,600 per annum, EBGSR, Division of Research & Statistics.

SIR: By direction of the Secretary, your appointment for emergency work has been continued without change in designation or salary, effective July 1, 1935, for such period of time as your services may be required on such work and funds are available therefor, but not to extend beyond June 30, 1936.

Respectfully,

(Signed) J. E. HARPER,
Chief, Division of Appointments.

Secy's List, 6-29-35.

EXHIBIT No. 287

JULY 1, 1937.

Mr. HARRY D. WHITE,

Assistant Director at \$6,500 per annum, EBGSR, Division of Research and Statistics.

SIR: You are hereby transferred, promoted, and appointed, effective July 1, 1937, an Assistant Director, P-7, in the Division of Research and Statistics, with compensation at the rate of seventy-five hundred dollars per annum, payable from the appropriation, "Exchange Stabilization Fund."

Very truly yours,

(Signed) H. MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

EXHIBIT No. 288

OCTOBER 1, 1936.

Mr. HARRY D. WHITE,

*Principal Economic Analyst at \$5,600 per annum, EBGSR,
 Division of Research and Statistics.*

SIR: You are hereby promoted and appointed for emergency work, effective October 1, 1936, an Assistant Director, EO 17, in the Division of Research and Statistics, with compensation at the rate of sixty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable from the appropriation, "Expenses, Emergency Banking, Gold Reserve, and Silver Purchase Acts, 1937," for the duration of the work, but not to extend beyond June 30, 1937.

By direction of the Secretary:

Very truly yours,

(Signed) WM. H. McREYNOLDS,
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary.

Oath :

EXHIBIT NO. 289

9

OATH OF OFFICE

Prescribed by Section 1701, Revised Statutes of the United States

DO YOU SOLEMNLY SWEAR OR AFFIRM THAT—

I, Harry D. White,
Department of the Treasury,
do

solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.

Harry D. White

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December A.D. 1938.

H. M. Walker

Note.—If the oath is written below a Notary Public, the date of signature of the Notary Public should be given.

Position to which appointed

Date of entrance on duty

EXHIBIT NO. 290

DECEMBER 28, 1938.

Mr. HARRY D. WHITE,
Director of Monetary Research, Treasury Department.

SIR: Your compensation as Director of Monetary Research is hereby increased from \$8,000 to \$8,500 per annum, payable from the Exchange Stabilization Fund, effective January 1, 1939.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) H. MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

EXHIBIT No. 291

MARCH 25, 1938.

Mr. HARRY D. WHITE,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: You are hereby appointed effective March 25, 1938, Director of Monetary Research in the office of the Secretary, with compensation at the rate of \$8,000 per annum, payable from the appropriation, "Exchange, Stabilization Fund."

Very truly yours,

(Signed) H. MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Oath: This is to be carried as a transfer; oath was not taken.

EXHIBIT No. 292

MARCH 1, 1940.

Mr. HARRY D. WHITE,
*Director of Monetary Research,
Treasury Department.*

SIR: Your compensation as Director of Monetary Research is hereby increased from \$8,500 to \$9,000 per annum, payable from the Exchange Stabilization Fund, effective as of this date.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) H. MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

EXHIBIT No. 293

AUGUST 5, 1941.

Mr. HARRY D. WHITE,
*Director of Monetary Research,
Treasury Department.*

SIR: Under the provisions of section 513 of the Revenue Act of 1934 you are hereby appointed an Assistant to the Secretary with compensation at the rate of \$9,000 per annum, payable from the appropriation "Exchange Stabilization Fund," effective August 5, 1941.

You will continue as Director of Monetary Research in charge of the Division of Monetary Research and in addition will perform such other duties as may be assigned to you from time to time.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) H. MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

EXHIBIT No. 294

AUGUST 14, 1941.

Mr. HARRY D. WHITE,
*Assistant to the Secretary,
Treasury Department.*

SIR: By letter of August 6 to Hon. Henry C. [sic] Wallace, chairman of the Economic Defense Board, I informed him of my intention to designate you as my alternate on the Economic Defense Board, subject to his continuing approval, as provided in Executive Order No. 8839 of July 30, 1941, establishing the Board.

Such approval having been given, I now hereby designate you to represent the Treasury Department as my alternate on the Board. A copy of Executive Order No. 8839, setting forth the purposes and functions of the Board is attached for your information.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) H. MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

EXHIBIT No. 295

[From the Federal Register, Vol. 6, No. 149, August 1, 1941, pp. 3823-3824]

The President

EXECUTIVE ORDER

ESTABLISHING THE ECONOMIC DEFENSE BOARD

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States, by virtue of the existence of an unlimited national emergency, and for the purpose of developing and coordinating policies, plans, and programs designed to protect and strengthen the international economic relations of the United States in the interest of national defense, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. The term "economic defense," whenever used in this Order, means the conduct, in the interest of national defense, of international economic activities including those relating to exports, imports, the acquisition and disposition of materials and commodities from foreign countries including preclusive buying, transactions in foreign exchange and foreign-owned or foreign-controlled property, international investments and extensions of credit, shipping and transportation of goods among countries, the international aspects of patents, international communications pertaining to commerce, and other foreign economic matters.

2. There is hereby established an Economic Defense Board (hereinafter referred to as the "Board"). The Board shall consist of the Vice President of the United States who shall serve as Chairman, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce. The Chairman may, with the approval of the President, appoint additional members to the Board. Each member of the Board, other than the Chairman, may designate an alternate from among the officials of his Department, subject to the continuing approval of the Chairman, and such alternate may act for such member in all matters relating to the Board.

3. In furtherance of such policies and objectives as the President may from time to time determine, the Board shall perform the following functions and duties:

a. Advise the President as to economic defense measures to be taken or functions to be performed which are essential to the effective defense of the Nation.

b. Coordinate the policies and actions of the several departments and agencies carrying on activities relating to economic defense in order to assure unity and balance in the application of such measures.

c. Develop integrated economic defense plans and programs for coordinated action by the departments and agencies concerned and use all appropriate means to assure that such plans and programs are carried into effect by such departments and agencies.

d. Make investigations and advise the President on the relationship of economic defense (as defined in paragraph 1) measures to postwar economic reconstruction and on the steps to be taken to protect the trade position of the United States and to expedite the establishment of sound, peacetime international economic relationships.

e. Review proposed or existing legislation relating to or affecting economic defense and, with the approval of the President, recommend such additional legislation as may be necessary or desirable.

4. The administration of the various activities relating to economic defense shall remain with the several departments and agencies now charged with such duties but such administration shall conform to the policies formulated or approved by the Board.

5. In the study of problems and in the formulation of programs, it shall be the policy of the Board to collaborate with existing departments and agencies which perform functions and activities pertaining to economic defense and to utilize their services and facilities to the maximum. Such departments and agencies shall cooperate with the Board in clearing proposed policies and measures involving economic defense considerations and shall supply such information and data as the Board may require in performing its functions. The Board may arrange for the establishment of committees or groups of advisers, representing two or more departments and agencies as the case may require, to study and develop economic defense plans and programs in respect to particular commodities or services, geographical areas, types of measures that might be exercised, and other related matters.

6. To facilitate unity of action and the maximum use of existing services and facilities, each of the following departments and agencies, in addition to the departments and agencies represented on the Board, shall designate a responsible officer or officers, subject to the approval of the Chairman, to represent the department or agency in its continuing relationships with the Board: The Departments of the Post Office, the Interior, and Labor, the Federal Loan Agency, the United States Maritime Commission, the United States Tariff Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the National Resources Planning Board, the Defense Communications Board, the Office of Production Management, the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, the Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics, the Permanent Joint Board on Defense, the Administrator of Export Control, the Division of Defense Aid Reports, the Coordinator of Information, and such additional departments and agencies as the Chairman may from time to time determine. The Chairman shall provide for the systematic conduct of business with the foregoing departments and agencies.

7. The Chairman is authorized to make all necessary arrangements, with the advice and assistance of the Board, for discharging and performing the responsibilities and duties required to carry out the functions and authorities set forth in this Order, and to make final decisions when necessary to expedite the work of the Board. He is further authorized, within the limits of such funds as may be allocated to the Board by the President, to employ necessary personnel and make provision for the necessary supplies, facilities, and services. The Chairman may, with the approval of the President, appoint an executive officer.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 30, 1941.

[No. 8839]

[F. R. Doc. 41-5597; Filed, July 31, 1941; 11:20 a. m.]

EXHIBIT No. 296

AUGUST 6, 1941.

HON. HENRY C. [sic] WALLACE,
Chairman, Economic Defense Board,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I propose, subject to your continuing approval, as provided in the Executive order establishing the Economic Defense Board, to designate Mr. Harry D. White, assistant to the Secretary, as my alternate on the Board.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. MORGENTHAU, Jr.

EXHIBIT No. 298

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 30, 1941.

MR. HARRY D. WHITE,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury,
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WHITE: It is a pleasure to inform you that the Government of Cuba has indicated to the Department its satisfaction with the naming of yourself and Messrs. Eddy and Spiegel, of the Treasury, and Messrs. Walter R. Gardner and George B. Vest, of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, as a technical mission in compliance with its request for assistance in connection with monetary and banking questions. Your assignment to this mission is consequently effected in accordance with the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury of September 25, 1941.

You will act as chief of the mission and direct the work of its other members. The Cuban Government has been informed that the mission will arrive in Habana during the first week in October. Upon your arrival there you should report to the Honorable George S. Messersmith, Ambassador of the United

States to Cuba, who will introduce you to the appropriate Cuban officials. The mission will be responsible to Ambassador Messersmith, and you should obtain his approval of any informal recommendations involving questions of policy which the mission may propose to make to the Cuban officials. Formal recommendations should be prepared for transmittal to the Cuban Government through the Department of State.

I wish you a pleasant journey and every success in the mission.

Sincerely yours,

SUMNER WELLS,

Under Secretary

(For the Secretary of State).

EXHIBIT NO. 299

OCTOBER 12, 1942.

The UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: Transmitted herewith is recommendation for the classification of Harry D. White, under the Ramspeck Act and section 1 of Executive Order No. 8743, as an assistant to the Secretary and Director of Monetary Research, P-8, at \$9,000 per annum, in the Division of Monetary Research.

Classification is to be effective January 1, 1942.

Very truly yours,

T. F. WILSON,
Director of Personnel.
By A. McLANE.

EXHIBIT NO. 300

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTEROFFICE COMMUNICATION

FEBRUARY 25, 1943.

To: Dr. Harry White.

From: Secretary Morgenthau.

Effective this date, I would like you to take supervision over and assume full responsibility for Treasury's participation in all economic and financial matters (except matters pertaining to depository facilities, transfers of funds, and war expenditures) in connection with the operations of the Army and Navy and the civilian affairs in the foreign areas in which our Armed Forces are operating or are likely to operate. This will, of course, include general liaison with the State Department, Army and Navy, and other departments or agencies, and representatives of foreign governments on these matters.

In the above connection, you will, of course, keep Under Secretary Bell advised with respect to all matters affecting gold, coins, coinage, currency, or rates of exchange. You will also consult with Mr. Paul or Mr. Luxford and Mr. Pehle in all matters which come within the jurisdiction of the Foreign Funds Control.

O. K., H. M., Jr. [written notation].

EXHIBIT NO. 301

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERSONNEL RECOMMENDATION, PAGE 16604

JANUARY 27, 1943.

To Director of Personnel:

Name: White, Harry D.

From: Division of Monetary Research

Nature of Recommendation: Classification under Ramspeck Act and E. O. 8743.

Effective: January 1, 1942.

Position: Asst. to the Secy. and Dir. of Monetary Research

Grade: P-8

Salary: \$9,000 per annum

Bureau or Div.: Div. of Monetary Research

Headquarters: Washington, D. C.

Post of Duty: Washington, D. C.

Appropriation Allotment: Exchange Stabilization Fund

Field () Deprtmtl. ()

Civil Service or other legal authority: C. S. C. File No. 3-3, dated Jan. 23, 1943.

Appropriation: ESFR.

Date of birth: 10-29-1892.

Legal residence: *Maryland.

Sex: M.

Subject to Retirement Act? Yes.

Remarks: *Legal residence changed from Wisconsin to Maryland.

DAVID WHITE,
(Bureau or Division Head).

EXHIBIT No. 302

JUNE 17, 1943.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF STATE.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: This is in reply to your letter of June 11, 1943, asking that I designate a representative from this Department to serve as a member of the Interdepartmental Committee for Economic Policy in Liberated Areas.

I am designating Mr. Harry D. White to serve as Treasury representative on that committee.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. MORGENTHAU, JR.

EXHIBIT No. 303

MAY 31, 1943.

HON. REID F. MURRAY,

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. MURRAY: This is in reply to your letter of May 13, 1943, addressed to Mr. Theodore F. Wilson, Director of Personnel, in which you request a complete personnel record of Mr. Harry D. White, Assistant to the Secretary.

Mr. White attended Stanford University and received the degrees of bachelor of arts and master of arts from that institution. He also received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Harvard University.

Prior to entering the Federal service, Mr. White served 6 years as an instructor in economics at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., and 2 years as professor of economics at Lawrence College in Wisconsin.

Mr. White was appointed an economic analyst in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, effective June 20, 1934. He resigned from this position on October 4, 1934, and from that date until November 4, 1934, was employed by the Tariff Commission. On November 5, 1934, Mr. White was appointed principal economic analyst in the Division of Research and Statistics, Treasury Department. He was promoted to Assistant Director of Research and Statistics, effective October 6, 1936, and held that position until March 25, 1938, when he became Director of Monetary Research. On August 30, 1941, Mr. White was given the additional title and duties of an Assistant to the Secretary.

Mr. White's present duties include responsibility for the work of the Division of Monetary Research, for the management and operation of the Stabilization Fund, and for all matters with which the Treasury Department has to deal having a bearing on foreign relations. He also serves as alternate for the Secretary and Treasury representative with various intergovernmental and inter-departmental boards and committees.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) W. N. THOMPSON,
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary.

EXHIBIT No. 304

JULY 17, 1944.

Hon. FRANCES P. BOLTON,*Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MRS. BOLTON: With further reference to your letter of July 5, 1944, I am pleased to furnish information for the Foreign Affairs Committee concerning the qualifications of Mr. Harry D. White, Assistant to the Secretary and Director of the Division of Monetary Research.

Mr. White attended Stanford University and received the degrees of bachelor of arts and master of arts from that institution. He also received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Harvard University.

Prior to entering the Federal service, Mr. White served 6 years as an instructor in economics at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., and 2 years as professor of Economics at Lawrence College in Wisconsin.

Mr. White was appointed an economic analyst in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, effective June 20, 1934. He resigned from this position on October 4, 1934, and from that date until November 4, 1934, was employed by the Tariff Commission. On November 5, 1934, Mr. White was appointed principal economic analyst in the Division of Research and Statistics, Treasury Department. He was promoted to Assistant Director of Research and Statistics, effective October 6, 1936, and held that position until March 25, 1938, when he became Director of Monetary Research. On August 30, 1941, Mr. White was given the additional title and duties of an Assistant to the Secretary.

Mr. White's present duties include responsibility for the work of the Division of Monetary Research, for the management and operation of the Stabilization Fund, and for all matters with which the Treasury Department has to deal having a bearing on foreign relations. He also serves as alternate for the Secretary and Treasury representative with various intergovernmental and interdepartmental boards and committees.

[Written notation:] Mr. Bell cleared with the Sec'y, 7/16/44.

Mr. White has represented the Treasury Department on the following bodies:

- The Interdepartmental Lend-Lease Committee
- The Canadian-American Joint Economic Committee
- The Executive Committee on Commercial Policy
- The Executive Committee and Board of Trustees of the Export-Import Bank
- The Interdepartmental Committee on Inter-American Affairs
- The National Resources Committee
- The Price Administration Committee
- The Committee on Foreign Commerce Regulations
- The Interdepartmental Committee on Post-War Economic Problems
- The Committee on Trade Agreements
- The National Munitions Control Board
- The Acheson Committee on International Relief.
- The Board of Economic Warfare
- The Executive Committee on Economic Foreign Policy
- The Liberated Areas Committee
- The O. S. S. Advisory Committee.
- The U. S. Commercial Corporation
- The Interdepartmental Committee on Planning for Coordinating the Economic Activities of U. S. Civilian Agencies in Liberated Areas

Mr. White's publications include the following: French International Accounts, Harvard University Press; Some Aspects of the Tariff Question, Third Edition by F. W. Taussig, with the cooperation of Mr. H. D. White.

I trust that this information may be of assistance to you and the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) CHARLES S. BELL,
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary.

EXHIBIT No. 305

THE WHITE HOUSE,
-----, 194----*To the Senate of the United States:*

I nominate Harry D. White, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in place of the Honorable John L. Sullivan, whose resignation is effective November 30, 1944.

EXHIBIT No. 306

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

NOVEMBER 28, 1944.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to recommend the appointment of Mr. Harry D. White of Maryland, as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in place of the Honorable John L. Sullivan, whose resignation is effective November 30, 1944.

Mr. White has been serving with the Treasury Department since November 5, 1934, and at the present time he is Assistant to the Secretary and Director of Monetary Research.

I am transmitting herewith a nomination in the event you approve Mr. White's appointment.

Faithfully yours,

November 28, 1944, 4:30 p. m.

(Signed) H. MORGENTHAU, Jr.

EXHIBIT No. 307

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 1, 1944.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT ORDER NO. 56

Effective immediately, the Director of Foreign Funds Control will report to Mr. Harry D. White, Assistant to the Secretary.

Treasury Department Order No. 52, dated April 15, 1944, is modified accordingly.

(Signed) D. W. BELL,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

See Subject File—Secretary Orders and Circulars.

EXHIBIT No. 308

JANUARY 26, 1945.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT ORDER NO. 58

Effective from and after this date the Division of Monetary Research and Foreign Funds Control will continue under the supervision of Mr. Harry D. White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department Order No. 52, dated April 15, 1944, is superseded, and Order No. 56, dated December 1, 1944, is modified by this order.

(Signed) H. MORGENTHAU, Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury.

See Subject File—Secretary's Orders in Mr. Percy Burdette's office.

EXHIBIT No. 309

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

RESIGNATION

JANUARY 22, 1945.

To the honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: I hereby tender my resignation from the position of Assistant to the Secretary and Director of Monetary Research at a salary of \$9,000 per annum in the Treasury Department to take effect January 23, 1945.

Reasons: To accept a presidential appointment as Assistant Secretary.
Respectfully,

(Signed) HARRY D. WHITE.

Recommended for acceptance _____ prejudice.

(With or without)

-----, 19--.
(Date)

(Name)

(Title)

EXHIBIT NO. 310

 OATH OF OFFICE <i>Prescribed by Section 1737, Revised Statutes of the United States</i>	
TREASURY DEPARTMENT <i>Department of the Treasury</i>	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY <i>(Name of Office)</i>
I, <u>HARRY D. WHITE</u> , do <small>(Please print full, plain name, except)</small>	
solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.	
 Subscribed and sworn to before me this <u>24th</u> day of <u>January</u> , A.D. 1945.	
<u>At:</u> Washington, <small>(City or town)</small>	<u>On:</u> <u>File No.:</u> <small>(Number)</small>
<u>Seal:</u> 	<u>Sanchez Engle</u> <u>Notary Public</u>
<small>Note.—If the oath is taken before a Notary Public the date of expiration of his commission should be shown.</small>	
<u>File No. 15/45</u>	
<u>Position to which appointed</u> <u>Date of entrance on duty</u>	<u>Assistant Secretary of the Treasury</u> <u>\$12,000</u>
<small>F. B. I. WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE</small>	

EXHIBIT No. 311

APRIL 30, 1946.

HON. HARRY D. WHITE,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. WHITE: I accept with regret your resignation as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

My regret is lessened, however, in the knowledge that you leave the Treasury only to assume new duties for the Government in the field of international economics as the United States Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund. In that position you will be able to carry forward the work you so ably began at Bretton Woods and you will have increased opportunity for the exercise of your wide knowledge and expertness in a field which is of utmost importance to world peace and security.

I am confident that in your new position you will add distinction to your already distinguished career with the Treasury.

Very sincerely yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXHIBIT No. 312

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE FEBRUARY 6, 1946

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION
AND DEVELOPMENT

Harry D. White to be United States Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund for a term of 2 years and until his successor has been appointed.
(Copied from the Congressional Record, February 6, 1946.)

EXHIBIT No. 313

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 30, 1946.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: On the 6th of May the International Monetary Fund begins its work. I therefore tender my resignation as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, effective May 1.

I leave the Treasury Department, in which I have served these last 12 years, with real regret, but look forward to my new duties as the United States Executive Director of the Fund, for I believe the Fund has a real opportunity to help the world achieve monetary stability and sustained prosperity.

I shall do my best to carry out the policies of international economic cooperation which you have fostered.

Faithfully,

HARRY D. WHITE,
Assistant Secretary.

EXHIBIT No. 314

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
SERVICE RECORD DIVISION,
Washington 25, D. C., July 1, 1953.

STATEMENT OF FEDERAL SERVICE

Notice to individuals—This record should be preserved—Additional copies of service histories cannot be furnished due to limited personnel in the Commission. This record may be presented to appointing officers for their inspection.
Name: Wilkerson, Doxey A.

Date of birth: April 24, 1905.

Authority for original appointment (Examination from which appointed or other authority—Executive Order, Law, or other exemption): Schedule A-1-13.

Effective date	Nature of action	Position, grade, salary, etc.
June 18, 1942	War Service Appointment (Temporary) (For a temporary period from 6-18-42 through 7-3-42).	Consultant, CAF-11, \$10.55 per diem, WAE Office of Price Administration, Consumer Division, Educational Relations Branch, Washington, D. C.
July 3, 1942	Termination	
July 4, 1942	War Service Appointment (Temporary) Sched. A-1-t3.	Consultant, CAF-11, \$10.55 per diem, WAE Office of Price Administration, Consumer Division, Educational Relations Branch, Washington, D. C.
Aug. 18, 1942	Extension of War Service Appointment (Temporary) (Not to exceed 9-16-42).	
July 17, 1942	Extension of War Service Appointment (Temporary) (Not to exceed 11-15-42).	
Dec. 29, 1942	Termination (Expiration of Temporary Appointment).	
Jan. 9, 1943	War Service Appointment (Regulation V).	Education Specialist, P-4, \$3,800 per annum Office of Price Administration, Dept. of Information, Washington, D. C.
June 23, 1943	Resignation—Voluntary (To join the Communist Party, and to accept permanent employment with that organization).	

A. M. DEEM,
Chief, Audit Section.

The above transcript of service history does not include all salary changes, intraagency transfers within an organizational unit not involving changes from one official headquarters or duty station to another, and promotions or demotions, since Federal agencies are not required to report all such actions to the Commission.

EXHIBIT NO. 314A

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

ADVICE OF PERSONNEL ACTION

This advice: July 22, 1943.

Issuing office: Page 8, Action 20654.

Name: Wilkerson, Doxey A.

Nature of action: Resignation—Voluntary.

Date of birth: April 24, 1905.

Effective date: June 23, 1943, at 5:00 p. m. (Pay 7½ hours).

Position: Education Specialist, Title Code: #280.

Grade and salary: P-4, \$3,800 per annum.

Office: Department of Information.

Division: Consumer Division.

Section: Educational Services Branch.

Unit: Section Code: #433.

Headquarters: Washington, D. C.

Departmental or field: Departmental.

Remarks: To join the Communist Party, and to accept permanent employment with that organization.

Appointments to positions are made for such period of time as the work is required and funds are available. New appointments are subject to character investigation. You are subject to the provisions of the Retirement Act. This document may not be used as a basis for the assertion of any authority or for a claim of any privileges as a representative of the Office of Price Administration.

KENNETH D. WARNER,
Personnel Officer.

EXHIBIT No. 315

**OATH OF OFFICE, AFFIDAVIT,
AND
DECLARATION OF APPOINTEE**

TREASURY

DIVISION OF MILITARY FINANCE

D.O.

A.
**OATH OF
OFFICE**

GIVING OATH

I do solemnly swear or affirm that I will support and defend the constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and all allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. SO HELP ME GOD.

B.
ATTACHMENT

Do further swear (or affirm) that I do not advocate, nor am I a member of any political party or organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence; and that during such time as I am an employee of the Federal Government, I will not advocate nor become a member of any political party or organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force of violence.

C.
**DECLARATION
OF APPOINTEE**

Do further certify that (1) I have not paid, or offered or promised to pay any money or other thing of value to any person, firm, or corporation for the use of influence to procure my appointment; (2) I will inform myself of and observe the provisions of the Civil Service law and rules and Executive orders concerning political activity, political assessments, etc., as quoted on the attached Information for Appointees; and, (strike out either (3) or (4))

- (3) the answers given by me in the Declaration of Appointee to the reverse of this sheet are true and correct;
- (4) the answers contained in my Application for Federal Employment, Form No. _____ dated _____, 19_____, filed with (the above-named department or establishment), which I have reviewed, are true and correct as of this date, except for the following: (if necessary, use additional sheet if no enclosure will suffice). If (4) is executed, the reverse of this sheet need not be used.

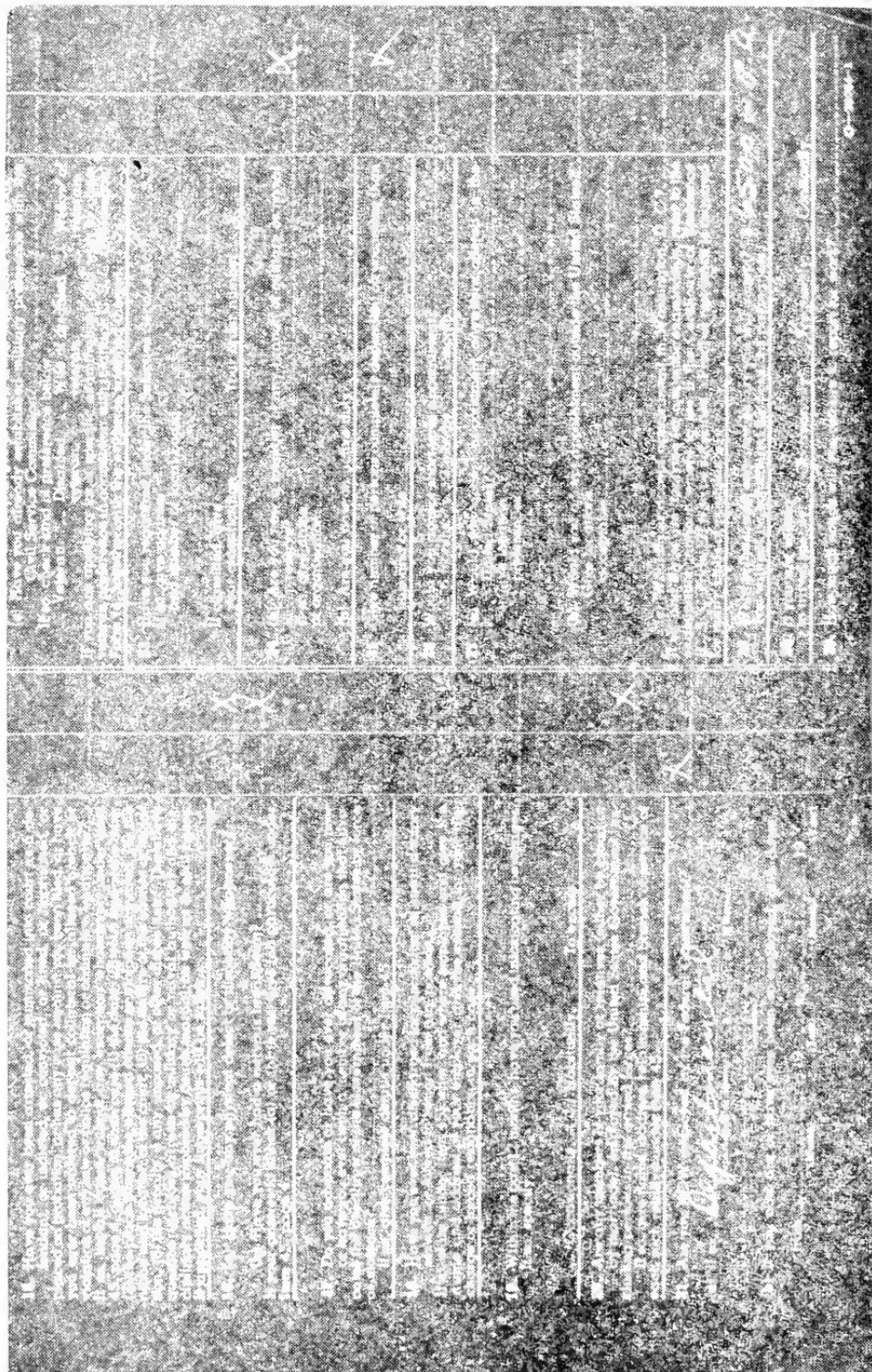
Subscribed and sworn before me this ____ 29th day of _____, 19_____. A.D. 19_____.
 at _____, D.C.

SEARCHED..... INDEXED..... SERIALIZED..... FILED.....

SEARCHED..... INDEXED..... SERIALIZED..... FILED.....

APR 1 1947

APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT



2

Charitable & Religious Societies
of the State of Pennsylvania
Dated 1800.

EXHIBIT NO. 137

EXHIBIT NO. 317A

REPORT OF EFFICIENCY RATING		ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
Report of Rating	Rating Period	Initials of Rating Official	Date of Rating
As of 0-29-64	Based on performance during period from 1-1-64 to 6-12-64	J. L. B.	6-12-64
Head, Program Progress and P-7-650		Title of position	
Date of birth _____		Office or place of work _____	
Date of hire _____		Address, phone, and field office _____	
Date of promotion _____		Other data _____	
Date of last annual review _____		Administrative experience _____	
Date of last merit rating _____		Supervisory experience _____	
Date of last evaluation _____		Planning experience _____	
Date of last appraisal _____		All other _____	
<p>Indicate the importance of the Rating Official's Guide, C. S. C. Form 1000, in determining the elements which are especially important in the position:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (1) Adequate knowledge of the elements which are especially important in the position. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (2) Rate of administrative, supervisory, or planning functions in relation to total work. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (3) Rate of administrative, supervisory, and planning functions in relation to other elements in the position. 			
<p>(1) Identification of equipment, tools, instruments.</p> <p>(2) Mechanical skill.</p> <p>(3) Skill in the application of techniques and procedures.</p> <p>(4) Creativity and originality (expression of new ideas, original methods, etc.).</p> <p>(5) Attention to detail shown by assignments.</p> <p>(6) Knowledge of detail.</p> <p>(7) Accuracy & completeness.</p> <p>(8) Accuracy of final results.</p> <p>(9) Number of incomplete or defective.</p> <p>(10) Ability to communicate ideas in writing.</p> <p>(11) Creativity.</p> <p>(12) Sound judgment in the compilation of authority material.</p> <p>(13) Ability to work under pressure (to meet emergency situations).</p> <p>(14) Ability to organize his work.</p> <p>(15) Effectiveness in meeting and dealing with people.</p> <p>(16) Cooperation.</p> <p>(17) Initiative.</p> <p>(18) Dependability.</p> <p>(19) Personal fitness for the work.</p>			
<p>Rate ANY OTHER ELEMENTS CONSIDERED:</p> <p>(A)</p> <p>(B)</p> <p>(C)</p>			
<p>Check mark on all underlined elements, and no minus marks.</p> <p>Plus marks on at least half of the underlined elements, and no minus marks.</p> <p>Check marks on either or a majority of underlined elements, and any minus marks balanced by plus marks.</p> <p>Check marks or better on a majority of underlined elements, and minus marks on other elements balanced by plus marks.</p> <p>Minus marks on at least half of the underlined elements.</p>		<p>Adaptive ability</p> <p>Excellent</p> <p>Very good</p> <p>Good</p> <p>Fair</p> <p>Unsatisfactory</p>	
Rated by <u>J. L. B.</u> (Signature of rating official)		Rating official <u>E.</u>	
Reviewed by <u>J. L. B.</u> (Signature of reviewing official)		Date <u>6-12-64</u>	
Rating approved by efficiency rating committee <u>EXCELLENT</u> (initials)		Report to employee <u>EXCELLENT</u> (initials)	

EXHIBIT NO. 317B

EXHIBIT No. 318

APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT

Standard Form No. 57

Approved April 9, 1942

(Revised July 1942)

U. S. Civil Service Commission

G. S. C. Dept. Cir. No. 332

4. Mr. Irving Kaplan.
 5. 3354 Martha Custis Drive, Alexandria, Virginia.
 6. Date of birth (month, day, year) : Sept. 23, 1900.
 7. Age last birthday : 43.
 8. Date of this application : August 17, 1944.
 9. Legal or voting residence : State : Pennsylvania.
 10. Telephone numbers : RE-7500, Temple 0983, X-6276.
 11. (a) Check one : Male. Female. (b) Check one : Widowed. Single. Separated. Married. Divorced.
 12. Height, without shoes : 5 ft. 7½ in. Weight : 130 lb.
 13. Where were you born? Poland.
 14. Are you a citizen of the United States? Yes.
 17. Do you advocate or have you ever advocated, or are you now or have you ever been a member of any organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence? No.
 31. (a) Have you ever filed applications for any Federal civil service examinations? Yes.
 (If so, list them below.)

Titles of examinations	Examined in what cities	Month and year	Ratings
Senior Social Science Analyst		1938	
Senior Industrial Economist		1939	
Principal Statistician		1939	
Principal Economist		1940	

32. Education: (a) Highest grade completed, elementary or high school : 12. Did you graduate? Yes.

Name and location of school	Dates attended		Years completed		Degrees conferred		Semester hours credit
	From—	To—	Day	Night	Title	Date	
(b) College or university							
C. C. N. Y., New York City	9-19	6-20					35
Columbia, New York City	9-20	6-23			A. B.	6-23	Grad.
Fordham Law School, New York	9-27	1-29					36
(c) Other							

(d) List your four chief undergraduate subjects	Semester hrs.	List your four chief graduate subjects	Semester hrs.
		General honors course Special Subject: Methods in the Social Sciences, Economics and Statistics, 18 hrs. Anthropology, 9 hrs.	24

34. Are you now a licensed member of any trade or profession (such as electrician, radio operator, pilot, lawyer, CPA, etc.)? No.

35. References: List five persons, who are not related to you by blood or marriage, who live in the United States, and who are or have been mainly responsible for close direction of your work, or who are in a position to judge your work critically in those occupations in which you regard yourself as best qualified.

Full name	Address (Give complete address, including street and number)	Business or occupation
M. Joseph Meehan Lauchlin Currie Stuart Rice	Commerce Department, Washington, D. C. Washington, D. C. Budget Bureau, Washington, D. C.	Chief, Div. Research & Stat. Exec. Asst. to the Pres. Director, Div. of Statistical Standards.
Joseph Dorfman A. G. Silverman	Dept. of Economics, Columbia Univ. War Department, Washington, D. C.	New York City, Chief, Analysis and Reports, MM&D.

36. May inquiry be made of your present employer regarding your character, qualifications, etc.? Yes.

37. Experience: In the space furnished below give a record of every employment, both public and private, which you have had since you first began to work. Start with your present position and work back to the first position you held, accounting for all periods of unemployment. Describe your field of work and position and, except for employments held less than three months, give your duties and responsibilities in such detail as to make your qualifications clear. Give name you used on pay roll if different from that given on this application.

Present position: Place Washington, D. C. From Feb. 2, 1942, to date. Name of employer: War Production Board, Washington, D. C. Kind of business or organization: Government. Exact title of your position: Head Program Progress Analyst. Salary: Starting, \$6,500; Final, \$6,500. Duties and responsibilities: Analysis of programs and problems of war production.

Place: Washington, D. C. From Feb. 21, 1940, to Feb. 2, 1942. Name of employer: F. W. A. Address: North Interior Bldg., Washington, D. C. Kind of business or organization: U. S. Government. Exact title of your position: Prin. Res. Economist. Salary: Starting, \$ ——; Final, \$5,600. Duties and responsibilities: In charge of Research Section.

Place: Washington, D. C. From Oct. 9, 1939, To Feb. 20, 1940. Name of employer: Social Security Board. Address: Washington, D. C. Kind of business or organization: U. S. Government. Duties and responsibilities: On detail from Department of Justice for survey on research and reporting system of the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance. Planned and conducted survey.

Place: Washington, D. C. From Aug. 1938, To Oct. 8, 1939. Name of employer: Department of Justice. Address: Washington, D. C. Kind of business or organization: U. S. Government. Exact title of your position Spec. Asst. to Attorney General. Salary: Starting \$ ——; Final, \$5,400. Duties and responsibilities: Economic advisory planning. Direction and conduct of research and supervision of staff.

Place: Philadelphia, Pa. From Nov. 1935 to Aug. 1938. Name of employer: WPA Nat'l Research Project. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. Kind of business or organization: U. S. Government. Exact title of your position: Assoc. Director. Salary: Starting \$ —— per yr. Final \$5,400. Duties and responsibilities: Planning and directing of research program and staff.

Place: Washington, D. C. From July 1935 to Oct. 1935. Name of employer: Works Progress Adm. Address: 1734 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C. Kind of business or organization: U. S. Government. Exact title of your position: Principal Statistician. Salary: Starting, \$ —— per yr. Final, \$4,200. Duties and responsibilities: Direction of research and staff.

Place: San Francisco, Calif. From Sept. 1929, to April 1935. Name of employer: Pacific Gas & Electric Co. Address: San Francisco, Calif. Exact title of your position: Economist and Statistician. Salary: Starting \$ —— per yr. Final, \$3,600. Duties and responsibilities: Planning and directing of research activities.

Place: New York, New York. From Oct. 1926 to July 1929. Name of employer: Nat'l Industrial Conference. Address: 247 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. Exact title of your position: Member, Research Staff. Salary: Starting, \$ —— per yr. Final, \$3,600. Duties and responsibilities: Research in public finance, Federal, State, and local taxes.

From October 1923 to June 1924. Duties and responsibilities: Graduate work in anthropology and statistics with Franz Boas.

EXHIBIT No. 319

HEADQUARTERS, U. S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

WHW/kkk
(Main) APO 757
18 December 1945

AG 300.4 (15 Dec. 45) L-59.

Subject: Orders.

To : Mr. Irving Kaplan, US Civilian.

1. Mr. Irving Kaplan, US Civilian, attached this Hq., O of Mil Govt (US Zone), is relieved from assignment and duty in this theater effective 18 December 1945 and will proceed from his present station to Paris, France, thence by first available air (ET-US-2-F4137-TDP-DEC) transportation to Washington, D. C.

2. Travel by military aircraft, Army or Naval transport, commercial steamship, motor and/or rail transportation is directed. A baggage allowance of 65 pounds is authorized while traveling by air.

3. The cost of transportation will be borne by the War Department.

4. Mr. Kaplan is not on the War Department payroll and therefore not subject to the provisions of Civilian Personnel Cir No. 18, WD 1944.

5. Mr. Kaplan is designated an official courier for the purpose of carrying classified and unclassified documents.

6. TCNT. TDN. 60-115,114,500 P 461-02 A 212/60425.

By command of General McNarney.

AG 300.4. 1st Inc.

Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.), APO 742, U. S. Army, 20 December 1945.

To whom it may concern.

In complying with the provisions of this order, Mr. Irving Kaplan, US Civilian, is authorized to proceed by air (ET-US-2-F4137-TDP-DEC) transportation from this station to his destination.

For the Commanding General:

GEORGE E. SEIGLER,
SWO, VBr, Asst Adjutant General.

EXHIBIT No. 319A

JUNE 18, 1945.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Attention: Mr. Thomas H. Claffey)

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: This Department wishes to send to Germany Mr. Irving Kaplan. Mr. Kaplan will be assigned to the civilian group requested for duty with the United States Group Control Council and Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces, to which project number CAD 111-T has been assigned by the Civil Affairs Division, War Department.

A biographical sketch of Mr. Kaplan is enclosed. His character and loyalty to this Government are being investigated by this Department.

It is of vital importance that Mr. Kaplan leave this country as soon as possible. This Department will appreciate your issuing him the Special Passport for which he has applied.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) CHARLES S. BELL,
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary.

EXHIBIT No. 320

DIVISION OF MONETARY RESEARCH

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Memo to: Mr. O'Daniel.

From: Mrs. Hall.

Dated: 9/21/45.

Subject: Monetary Research personnel detailed to FFC for assignment in Germany.

See file: Germany & Finance division—ACO,
See files for: Mesinoff, Gloria
 Rippel, Lorna
 Kaplan, Irving
 Kamarck, Andrew M.
 Miller, Frances M. (Mrs.)
 Nasserr, Marjorie A.

EXHIBIT No. 321

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
TREASURY ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES,
July 17, 1945.

[Report examined, approved and forwarded to Chief Coordinator July 21, 1945. R. E. Tuttle, District Coordinator, Treasury District No. 5.]

In re: Irving Kaplan, Alexandria, Va.

Applicant: Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department.

CHIEF COORDINATOR,

Treasury Enforcement Agencies, Washington, D. C.:

This report relates to an investigation to determine the character, reputation, and loyalty to this Government of the above-named individual, who is being considered for a position in the Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

The applicant was the subject of a character investigation in connection with an appointment to his present position in the Foreign Economic Administration, Washington, D. C., on September 12, 1944. That investigation was conducted by the United States Civil Service Commission and the report thereof was favorable to the applicant. Pertinent information disclosed by the previous investigation report is incorporated herein.

The case jacket and related papers are transmitted herewith.

PERSONAL HISTORY AND APPEARANCE

The applicant was interviewed in Washington, D. C., on June 28, 1945, and stated that he was born on September 23, 1900, in Zdzienial, Poland, the son of Morris A. and Jennie Kaplan, natives of Poland and naturalized citizens of the United States. He said that his parents are deceased. Mr. Kaplan advised that his name originally was Isidor Kaplan, but that about the year 1914 he dropped the given name "Isidor" and assumed the name "Irving," without the formality of legal action.

An examination of the records of the Citizenship Unit, United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., disclosed that the applicant's father was admitted to United States citizenship in the Supreme Court of the State of New York on December 18, 1911, and that a son named "Isidor," aged 10 years, appeared on the naturalization records. The applicant therefore claims United States citizenship through his father's naturalization. Mr. Kaplan related that he is married to the former Dorothy Friedland, a native of New York City, N. Y. He said they were married on March 31, 1939, in New York City, N. Y., and that they have no children. He also asserted that he has no known relatives residing outside the United States. He said that his wife is his only dependent.

On the occasion of interview, the applicant presented a favorable appearance and was cooperative in answering questions. No physical defects or peculiarities were observed and none were disclosed.

EDUCATION

According to the applicant's statement, he attended public school in Bronx, N. Y., graduating from high school in June 1917. Mr. Kaplan's statement that he attended the City College of New York and Columbia University, New York City, N. Y., and that he was graduated from the latter university with a Bachelor of Arts degree in June 1923 was confirmed. Mr. Edward J. Grant, registrar of Columbia University, advised in a letter that the appli-

cant maintained a high scholastic rating, was in good standing and received the AB degree with general honors on June 6, 1923.

Mr. Kaplan also stated that he enrolled at Fordham University Law School in September 1927, and that he discontinued attendance in 1929. The acting registrar of Fordham University Law School, in reply to a letter, advised that the applicant was in attendance from September 19, 1927, to April 10, 1929. The letter further advised that the applicant's record as to his character, attendance, and deportment was perfectly regular in every way; that there is nothing in the records which reflects any disloyalty to the United States on the part of the applicant.

EMPLOYMENT

When interviewed, the applicant gave the following employment information:

Date	Employer	Position	Salary
July 1918 to June 1919	Pierce Oil Corp., 25 Broad St., New York, N. Y.	Cost-clerk-----	<i>Per year</i> \$960
July 1919 to September 1923	A. I. Namm Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.-----	Statistical clerk-----	1,120
October 1923 to June 1924	Unemployed-----		
July 1924, to October 1926	Corporation Trust Co., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	Research analyst-----	2,310
October 1926 to July 1929	National Industrial Conference Board 247 Park Avenue New York, N. Y.	Member of research staff-----	3,600
September 1929 to April 1935	Pacific Gas & Electric Co., San Francisco, Calif.	Economist-----	3,600
April 1935 to July 1935	Unemployed-----		
July 1935 to October 1935	Works Progress Administration, 1734 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.	Principal statistician-----	4,200
November 1935 to August 1938	WPA (National Research project), Philadelphia, Pa.	Associate director-----	5,400
August 1938 to February 1940	Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.	Special assistant to Attorney General-----	5,400
February 1940 to February 1942	Federal Works Agency, Washington, D. C.	Principal research economist-----	5,600
February 1942 to September 1944	War Production Board, Washington, D. C.	Head-program progress analyst-----	6,500
September 1944 to date of interview.	Foreign Economic Administration, Washington, D. C.	Economic adviser-----	8,000

No inquiries have been made concerning the applicant's employment history prior to the year 1935, inasmuch as investigation has disclosed that the applicant's service record subsequent to that time has been declared satisfactory.

An examination of the microfilm records of the Federal Works Agency, Washington, D. C., disclosed that Mr. Kaplan was employed by the Works Progress Administration, Washington, D. C., on March 16, 1935, as a principal statistician at a salary of \$4,200 per annum. The records show that on September 16, 1936, the applicant's status was changed to that of Associate Director of the National Research Project (WPA), at Philadelphia, Pa., at a salary of \$5,400 per annum. The records disclosed that the function of the National Research Project was to make a survey on reemployment opportunities and to evaluate changes in industrial techniques. According to the records, the applicant resigned his position on August 2, 1938, in order to accept a position with the Department of Justice in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Kaplan's personnel file, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., disclosed that he was appointed on August 3, 1938, as a Special Assistant to the Attorney General (expert), at a salary of \$5,400 per annum, and that he was assigned to the Antitrust Division, Washington, D. C. The records further disclose that Mr. Kaplan was detailed to the Social Security Board in Washington, D. C., for a period of several months. The records indicate that the applicant's services were terminated without prejudice on April 5, 1940, because of a necessary reduction in force. There was nothing of a derogatory nature contained in the applicant's personnel file.

The report of the United States Civil Service Commission disclosed that Mr. Kaplan was appointed to a position in the Federal Works Agency, Washington, D. C., on April 21, 1940, as a research analyst, salary \$5,600 per annum, and that he was assigned to the Office of the Administrator, Research and Statistics

Division. The report disclosed that the applicant's status was changed to that of principal research analyst, salary \$5,600 per annum, on July 15, 1940; that his efficiency rating dated October 20, 1941, was "excellent", and that on February 1, 1942, the applicant's services were terminated by a transfer to the War Production Board, Washington, D. C.

The Civil Service report further indicated that the applicant received a temporary appointment with the War Production Board, Washington, D. C., on February 2, 1942, as head economic analyst, grade P-7, salary \$6,500 per annum, and that he was assigned to the Fiscal Division, Industry and Commodity Research Branch. The report also indicated that on February 16, 1942, the applicant's status was changed to that of head, program progress analyst, at the same grade and salary, and that his services were terminated by transfer to the Foreign Economic Administration, Washington, D. C., on September 11, 1944.

The applicant's personnel file at the Foreign Economic Administration, Washington, D. C., disclosed that Mr. Kaplan was appointed by a transfer from the War Production Board on September 12, 1944, as director, program and report staff, grade P-8, at a salary of \$8,000, and that he was assigned to the Office of the Administrator, Office of Economic Program. This is Mr. Kaplan's present position.

Mr. James W. Angell, Assistant Administrator, Office of Economic Program, Foreign Economic Administration, Washington, D. C., advised, when interviewed, that Mr. Kaplan had been under his personal supervision since January 1945. According to Mr. Angell, the applicant has performed entirely satisfactory services and is a capable and efficient employee. He said that the work on which Mr. Kaplan had been engaged is about completed and that consequently the applicant is making a request for a transfer to the Treasury Department. He mentioned that Mr. Kaplan had expressed a desire to make a connection with one of the permanent Government agencies. Mr. Angell also said that to the best of his knowledge he knew of nothing whatsoever which would reflect unfavorably on the applicant's character, reputation, or loyalty to the United States Government.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

On June 29, 1945, the applicant executed a financial statement on CCO-Form No. 2, disclosing assets in the amount of \$5,380. The principal item listed among the assets consisted of United States Government bonds valued at \$3,200. He listed no liabilities.

The files of the Associated Retail Credit Men of Washington, D. C., Inc., indicate that the applicant and his wife have established satisfactory credit accounts in this city. There was no indication in the file that the applicant was ever the subject of litigation, suits, or judgments.

The collector of internal revenue, Baltimore, Md., verified that Mr. Kaplan filed income-tax returns for the calendar years 1939-44.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

The files of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., and the Police Department of Alexandria, Va., disclosed no record of the applicant's name.

The following-named individuals have expressed favorable comments concerning Mr. Kaplan's character, reputation, and loyalty to this Government:

Name and address	Occupation	Length of acquaintance
Mr. Louis S. Friedland, New York City, NY	Editor	Years 20
Dr. Joseph Dorfman, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.	Professor	15
Mr. Harry Magdoff, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.	Chief, Current Business Analysis Unit.	9
Mr. Stuart A. Rice, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.	Assistant Director, Statistical Standards Division.	5
Mr. M. J. Meehan, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.	Chief, Division Research and Statistics.	3

It is the statement of Mr. Kaplan that he never has been a member of, associated or affiliated with, any organization which advocates or supports any movement opposed to the constitutional form of government of the United States.

Mr. Kaplan stated that he has no interest in any concern primarily engaged in the sale or manufacture of tobacco or alcoholic beverages; that he is not engaged in the private practice of law and is not enrolled as an attorney or agent to practice before the Treasury Department.

The applicant exhibited his selective service registration and classification cards, which indicated that he was registered on February 16, 1942, with local board No. 3, Washington, D. C., and was classified 4-A. Mr. Kaplan stated that he has reached his 44th birthday.

SUMMARY

This investigation disclosed nothing which would indicate that the statements made by Mr. Irving Kaplan concerning his history were not substantially correct. Informed sources have expressed favorable comments concerning the applicant's services, character, reputation and loyalty to this Government.

E. J. GAFFNEY, Agent.

[July 25, 1945: No identification, R. W., Committee on Un-American Activities.]

EXHIBIT No. 322A

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
SERVICE RECORD DIVISION,
Washington 25, D. C., July 1, 1953.

STATEMENT OF FEDERAL SERVICE

Notice to individuals—this record should be preserved—additional copies of service histories cannot be furnished due to limited personnel in the Commission. This record may be presented to appointing officers for their inspection.

Name: Kaplan, Irving.

Date of birth: 9-23-00.

Authority for original appointment (examination from which appointed or other authority—executive order, law, or other exemption): Excepted executive order 5-6-35.

Effective date	Nature of action	Position, grade, salary, etc.
Mar. 16, 1936	Excepted Appointment.....	Associate Director, \$5,000 per annum, Works Progress Administration, National Research Project. \$5,400 per annum.
Sept. 16, 1936	Promotion.....	
Aug. 2, 1938	Resignation.....	
Aug. 3, 1938	Excepted Appointment (Executive Order 7942, Aug. 2, 1938). Discharge without prejudice.....	Special Assistant to Attorney General, \$5,400 per annum, Justice, Washington, D. C.
Mar. 15, 1939	Excepted Appointment (Executive Order 7942, Aug. 2, 1938). Discharge without prejudice.....	Expert, \$5,400 per annum, Justice, Washington, D. C.
May 9, 1939	Excepted Appointment (Executive Order 7942, Aug. 2, 1938). Discharge without prejudice.....	Research Analyst, \$5,600 per annum, EO-16 Federal Works Agency, Office of the Chief Research and Statistics Section, Washington, D. C.
Feb. 20, 1940	Excepted Appointment.....	
Feb. 21, 1940	No record of separation.....	Principal Research Economist, P-6, \$5,600 per annum, Federal Works Agency, Office of the Administrator, Washington, D. C.
July 1, 1941	Probational Appointment (Principal Economist (Option 9) 91.00). Separation—Transfer.....	
Feb. 1, 1942	Appointment by Transfer.....	Head Economic Analyst, P-7, \$6,500 per annum, War Production Board, Statistics Division, Industrial & Commodity Research Branch, Washington, D. C.
Feb. 2, 1942		Head Program Progress Analyst, P-7, \$6,500 per annum, War Production Board, Executive Office of the Chairman, Office of Progress Reports, Washington, D. C.
Feb. 16, 1942	Change in Designation—Inter Division Transfer.....	Head Program Progress Analyst, P-7, \$6,500 per annum, War Production Board, Statistics Division, Washington, D. C.
July 1, 1942	Transfer.....	
Sept. 11, 1944	Separation—Transfer.....	Director, Programs and Reports Staff, P-8, \$8,000 per annum, Foreign Economic Administration, Office of the Administrator, Office of Economic Programs, Washington, D. C.
Sept. 12, 1944	Appointment by Transfer (Reg. IX, Sec. 2b). Separation—Transfer.....	P-8, \$8,750 per annum.
July 11, 1945	Appointment by Transfer (Reg. IX, Sec. 2a). Detail (For a period not to exceed 120 days). "Incumbent to be assigned to the United States Group Control Council, Germany." Separation—Transfer.....	Economic Advisor (Liberated Area Problems) P-8, \$8,750 per annum, Treasury, Division of Monetary Research, Washington, D. C.
July 12, 1945	"Incumbent to be assigned to the United States Group Control Council, Germany." Appointment by Transfer (Reg. V, Sec. B)	Economic Advisor, P-8, \$8,750 per annum, Treasury, Foreign Funds Control.
May 19, 1946		
May 20, 1946	Separation—Transfer Appointment by Transfer (DC 549, Reg. V, Sec. B)	Economist (Chief Stabilization Studies Division) P-8, \$9,012.50 per annum, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, Advisory Board—Guaranteed Wage Study, Washington, D. C.
June 28, 1947	Separation (R. I. F.).....	P-8, \$10,000 per annum.

A. M. DEEM,
Chief, Audit Section.

The above transcript of service history does not include all salary changes, intra-agency transfers within an organizational unit not involving changes from one official headquarters or duty station to another, and promotions or demotions, since Federal agencies are not required to report all such actions to the Commission.

EXHIBIT NO. 322B

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERSONNEL RECOMMENDATION

JUNE 18, 1945.

To Director of Personnel:

Name: Kaplan, Irving

From: Division of Monetary Research.

Nature of Recommendation: War Service Appointment.

Position: Economic Adviser (Liberated Area Problems).

Grade: P-8.

Salary: \$8,000 per annum.

Bureau or Division: Division of Monetary Research.

Headquarters: Washington, D. C.

Post of Duty: Washington, D. C.

Appropriation allotment: For Funds.

Field or Deptl.: Deptl.

Effective: July 12, 1945.

Appropriation: ESFR.

Date of birth: 9/23/00

Legal residence: Penna.

Sex: M.

Race: W.

Subject to Retirement Act: Yes.

Remarks: Appointed for the duration of the war and six months thereafter unless sooner terminated. Character investigation is in process; appointment recommended subject to favorable report thereon.

Justification: Services required.

F. COE,
Bureau or Division Head.

EXHIBIT No. 322C

JULY 11, 1945.

Mr. IRVING KAPLAN,

*Division of Monetary Research,
Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. KAPLAN: On the recommendation of Mr. Frank Coe, Director of Monetary Research, you are hereby appointed Economic Adviser, grade P-8, \$8,750 per annum, effective July 12, 1945.

By direction of the Secretary:

Very truly yours,

PAUL McDONALD,
Acting Administrative Assistant to the Secretary.

EXHIBIT No. 322D

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERSONNEL RECOMMENDATION

To Director of Personnel:

JULY 12, 1945.

Name: Kaplan, Irving

From: Division of Monetary Research

Nature of Recommendation: Appointment by transfer.

	From—	To—
Position	Director, Programs and Reports Staff.....	Economic Adviser (Liberated Area Problems).
Grade.....	P-8	P-8.
Salary.....	\$8,750 per annum.....	\$8,750 per annum.
Bureau or Div.....	Foreign Economic Administration.....	Division of Monetary Research.
Headquarters.....	Washington, D. C.....	Washington, D. C.
Post of Duty.....	Washington, D. C.
Appropriation.....	Exchange Stabilization Fund.
Field or Deptl.....	Departmental.

Civil service or other legal authority: Reg. IX, Sect. 2A, F33913, XS:T:JH, 7/11/45.

Appropriation: ESFR.

Date of birth: 9/23/00.

Legal residence: Penn.

Sex: M., Race: W.

Subject to Retirement Act: Yes.

Effective July 12, 1945

Remarks: Subject to favorable report on character investigation. For a period not to exceed one year. Employee entitled to reemployment benefits under the War Service Regulations.

Justification: Services required.

F. COE,
Bureau or Division Head.

Approved:

D. W. BELL,
Acting Secretary.

DECEMBER 29, 1945.

Mr. O'Daniel
 Mrs. Woodell

Mr. Irving Kaplan returned to the United States on December 23, 1945.

Mr. Andrew M. Kamarck returned to the United States on December 14, 1945.
 [Written notation:] to O. D. 12/29/45 grp Mr. Gatshel has been notified.

EXHIBIT NO. 322E

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERSONNEL RECOMMENDATION

To Director of Personnel:

APRIL 10, 1946.

Name: Kaplan, Irving

From: Division of Monetary Research

Nature of Recommendation: Pay Increase (Periodic).

	From—	To—
Position.....	Economic Advisor.....	Economic Advisor.
Grade.....	P-8.....	P-8.
Salary.....	\$8,750 per annum.....	\$9,012.50 per annum.
Bureau or Div.....	Division of Monetary Research.....	Division of Monetary Research.
Headquarters.....	Washington, D. C.....	Washington, D. C.
Post of Duty.....	Washington, D. C.....	Washington, D. C.
Appropriation.....	Exchange Stabilization Fund.....	Exchange Stabilization Fund.
Field or Deptl.....	Dept'l.....	Dept'l.

Appropriation: ESFR

Date of birth: 9/23/00

Legal residence: Penn.

Sex: M. Race: W.

Subject to Retirement Act? Yes.

Effective March 24, 1946

Approved.

PAUL Z. KELLEY,
Administrative Assistant to Secretary.

Justification: Current efficiency rating: Excellent. Date and amount of last increase: 9/12/44. Service and conduct otherwise satisfactory: Yes. Position not temporary. Leave without pay or furlough in excess of 30 days: None.

FRANK COE,
Bureau of Division Head.

EXHIBIT NO. 322F

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERSONNEL RECOMMENDATION

MAY 17, 1946.

To Director of Personnel:

Name: Kaplan, Irving

From: Division of Monetary Research

Nature of Recommendation: Separation-Transfer.

	From—	To—
Position.....	Economic Advisor.....	
Grade.....	P-8.....	
Salary.....	\$9,012.50 per annum.....	
Bureau or Div.....	Division of Monetary Research.....	Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.
Headquarters.....	Washington, D. C.....	
Post of Duty.....	Washington, D. C.....	
Appropriation.....	Exchange Stabilization Fund.....	
Field or Deptl.....	Departmental.....	

Civil Service or other legal authority: TCSR XVI, Sec. 3.
 Appropriation: ESFR.
 Date of birth: 9-23-1900.
 Legal residence: Penn.
 Sex: M. Race: W.
 Subject to Retirement Act? Yes.
 Effective: May 19, 1946, c. o. b.

FRANK COE,
Bureau or Division Head.

Approved:

PAUL Z. KELLEY,
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary.

EXHIBIT No. 322G

JUNE 23, 1945.

Miss WILMA R. STARK,
United States Civil Service Commission,
Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR MISS STARK: I am sending the enclosed supplement to my application, form 57, at the request of Mrs. Hall of the Treasury Department.

Sincerely yours,

IRVING KAPLAN, Adviser.

Copy to Mrs. Mary Hall.

IRVING KAPLAN

1. Economic Adviser, Foreign Economic Administration: Responsible for the Office of Reconstruction and Foreign Development, Office of Economic Programs, concerned with requirements of foreign economies for imports and foreign financing, and their bearing on United States foreign economic policies, trade problems and patterns and financing arrangements.

Publications: Confidential report on Worldwide Import and Financing Requirements, and supplementary reports by countries and areas.

2. Head Production Program Analyst, Progress Division, War Production Board: Responsible for planning and directing the preparation of reports analyzing the progress and problems of war production as a whole and in particular segments or programs, developments in the war economy, the economic problems which have developed or are to be anticipated and the measures available for the solution of the problems of war production and the war economy. Coordinated the work of several sections and their staff, integrating the findings of the various studies into concrete appraisals of (1) the adequacy of war procurement and production, as a whole and in particular segments or programs, (2) the resources of critical materials, component supply, plant capacity and labor allocated, utilized and required therefor, (3) the resources available and to become available for other essential economic uses, (4) the extent and adequacy of programs, production plans, and organizational preparations for the utilization of the resources available and in prospect, and (5) the problems of utilizing such resources. Reviewed and evaluated the policies and the operating procedures in the War Production Board governing war production and the utilization of resources in the war economy, on the basis of the foregoing analyses and reports, and prepared recommendations for the modification and/or adaptation of policies and operating procedures. Conferred with responsible officials in the War Production Board and related agencies with respect to the status and development of the programs and operations that are the subject of the Progress Division's analyses and reports and arranged for the flow of relevant information, Deputy Director of Division.

Publications: Secret monthly reports on United States production programs and implementing mechanisms and controls, including reports on lend-lease and other foreign trade programs.

3. Principal Economist, Federal Works Agency: Chief of the Research Section in the Division of Research and Statistics. Responsible for the organization and development of the Research Section and for the development of progress reporting on the defense public works and the defense housing programs which were then carried on by the Statistics Section of the same division. Planned and directed studies on the economic role, coordinate operations and financing, and other special problems of the various operating agencies within the FWA—

the PWA, WPA, USHA, PBA, and BPR; and problems in the development and operation of defense housing and defense public-works programs.

4. Special assignment to the Division of Statistical Standards of the Budget Bureau and the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Bureau of the Social Security Board: Reviewed the work and records of the OASIB of the SSB for the purpose of establishing the uses of the records appropriate to the functions of the SSB and the additional uses of interest to other governmental agencies; and to plan a system of statistical tabulations and research for the Division of Analysis of the OASIB. The result of this survey was issued as a special report to the Directors of the OASIB and the Division of Statistical Standards. The report and the recommendations were adopted as the basis for organizing and developing the statistical and research work in the OASIB.

5. Special Assistant to the Attorney General and Economic Analyst, Antitrust Division, Department of Justice: Planned and directed studies in connection with the investigations of the TNEC and the Antitrust Division. Responsible for the general economic analysis in the Antitrust Division related to the work of the TNEC; for planning the development of the housing survey by the TNEC; for planning and directing the Antitrust Division's investigations related to the housing survey—investigations of plumbing, heating, and lumber industries and of distribution of housing materials.

6. Associate Director of WPA, National Research Project: Responsible for planning, developing, and directing the research work, the results of which have been published in some fifty-odd publications covering production, productivity, and unemployment in various industries and in the economy as a whole, the trends in industrial techniques and their economic effects, and labor-market problems related thereto.

Publications: The research program of the National Research Project on Reemployment Opportunities and Recent Changes in Industrial Economics; an exposition of the economic perspective of the project and the program of research undertaken.

Summary of Findings of the National Research Project; an analysis of the results of the completed program of research.

Some 50 to 60 publications under various authorship prepared under my direction.

7. Further description and publications of earlier employment can be supplied if desired.

Assistant Director, P-8: Under general administrative direction, with very wide latitude for independent or unreviewed action or decision, serves as Assistant Director of Monetary Research, collaborating with the Director (\$9,000) in planning, directing, and supervising the activities performed in the Division of Monetary Research; advises and confers with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of Monetary Research, the Director of Foreign Funds Control, and other Treasury officials on the most important, difficult, and highly technical monetary matters—usually of policymaking significance; on occasion, represents the Secretary of Treasury and Treasury Department in foreign countries on the most important and responsible economic missions; and performs other duties of broadest scope and of greatest complexity, importance, and responsibility in the fields of economics and national and international finance.

EXHIBIT No. 323

The following information was taken from Form 57 Application for Federal Employment of Virginius Frank Coe:

Question:

4. Mr. Virginius Frank Coe.
5. 2700 36th St. NW., Washington, D. C.
6. Date of birth: Jan. 5, 1907.
7. Age last birthday: 38.
8. Date of this application: Feb. 14, 1945.
9. Legal or voting residence: State; Kentucky.
10. Telephone numbers: Exec. 7030, Ext. 482. Ordway 7177.
11. Male. Married.
12. Height: 6 ft. Weight: 160 lb.
13. Where were you born? Richmond, Virginia.

17. Do you advocate or have you ever advocated, or are you now or have you ever been a member of any organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence? No.
21. Are you now employed by the Federal Government? Yes.
- If so: Foreign Economic Administration, Tempo, T. Bldg., Wash., D. C.
 - If you now are or have ever been so employed, give dates: from June 1934 to present.
23. Have you registered under the Selective Service Act? Yes.
If so, give address and number of local board: Local Board No. 1, Fairfax County, Virginia.
If Classified, give your classification: 4-C. Your order number: 165.
31. Have you ever filed applications for any Federal civil-service examinations? Yes. (If so list them below.)
Titles of examinations: Principal Economist (Unassembled).
Examined in what cities: Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.
Month and Year: Material submitted Dec. 27, 1941.
32. Education: (a) Circle highest grade completed, elementary or high school:
11. Did you graduate? Yes.
(b) College or University:
University of Chicago 1923-1926 Ph. B August '26.
University of Chicago 1926-1928.
University of Chicago 1930-1931.
University of Chicago 1932-1933.
(d) List your four chief undergraduate subjects: Social history of technology; Industry and trade; Public Finance; Economics. List your four chief graduate subjects: Economics; International Trade Theory; Social Control; Research in Economics.
35. References:

Jacob Viner-----	University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.....	Economist,
Harry D. White-----	U. S. Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C.....	Assistant Secretary.
Lauchlin Currie-----	White House, Washington, D. C.....	Admin. Asst. to President.
Paul McNutt-----	Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.....	Administrator.
Milo Perkins-----	723 15th St. NW, Washington, D. C.....	Businessman.

37. Experience:
Place: Washington, D. C. From Nov. '43 to present.
Name of Employer: Foreign Economic Admin., 14th and Constitution Ave., Washington, D. C.
Name and title of your immediate supervisor: Leo T. Crowley, Administrator.
Exact title of your position: Assistant Administrator.
Salary per annum: Starting: \$8,000. Final: \$9,000.
Duties and responsibilities: Under the general direction of the Administrator, and subject to such policies and directives as may be prescribed by him, serves as Assistant Administrator in charge of the Office of Economic Programs, with responsibility for analyzing, developing, and recommending basic policies and broad programs for approval by the Administrator to achieve the objectives of the Foreign Economic Administration.

Place: Washington, D. C. From June 1943 to Nov. 1943.
Name of employer: Office of Economic Warfare, Washington, D. C.
Name and title of your immediate supervisor: Leo T. Crowley.
Exact title of your position: Assistant to Director.
Salary: Starting: \$8,000. Final: \$8,000.
Duties and responsibilities: None given on form.

Place: Washington, D. C. From Feb. 1942 to June 1943.
Name of employer: Board of Economic Warfare, Washington, D. C.
Name and title of your immediate supervisor: Milo Perkins, Executive Director, BEW.
Exact title of your position: Asst. to Exec. Dir.
Salary Starting: \$8,000. Final: \$8,000.
Duties and responsibilities: As Special Asst. to the Executive Director of the Board of Economic Warfare, assisted in coordinating the functions and programs necessary to the carrying out of general program of economic warfare.

Place: Washington, D. C. From Nov. 1941 to June 1942.

Name of employer: Joint War Production Committee, U. S. and Canada, Washington, D. C.

Name and title of your immediate supervisor: Milo Perkins, Executive Director, BEW.

Exact title of your position: Executive Secretary.

Salary: Starting: \$8,000. Final: \$8,000.

Duties and responsibilities: As Executive Secretary of the Joint War Production Committee U. S. and Canada, U. S. Section, prepared and arranged reports to be submitted by the Committee, supervised the preparation and analysis of necessary statistics, maintained liaison with other interested agencies, and carried out other business of the Committee as directed by the Chairman.

Place: Washington, D. C., and London, England. From June 1941 to Dec. 1941.

Name of employer: U. S. Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C.

Number and class of employees you supervised: Two.

Name and title of your immediate supervisor: Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury.

Reason for leaving: To resume duties at U. S. Treasury.

Exact title of your position: Spec. Asst. to Ambassador Winant, London, England.

Salary: Final, \$9,000.

Duties and responsibilities: To advise and assist the Ambassador on financial and any other related economic matters; to perform special tasks for the Secretary of the Treasury. To supervise the financial work of the Embassy including the preparation and supervision of financial reports to departments in Washington. Work concerning the British and American exchange controls and other matters.

Place: Washington, D. C. From Sept. 1940 to Feb. 1942.

Name of employer: U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., Div. of Monetary Research.

Number and class of employees you supervised: 6 to 20 economists.

Name and title of your immediate supervisor: Harry D. White, Director.

Exact title of your position: Assistant Director.

Salary: Final, \$7,000.

Duties and responsibilities: Under the direction of the Director (a) the preparation of a number of memoranda and studies, (b) the supervision of research work by others, (c) interviews, conferences, representing the Treasury on outside committees, as instructed by the Director.

Place: Washington, D. C. From July 1940 to Sept. 1940.

Name of employer: Advisory Commission to Council on National Defense, Washington, D. C.

Number and class of employees you supervised: Ten economists.

Name and title of your immediate supervisor: Leon Henderson.

Exact title of your position: Principal Economist.

Salary: Final, \$7,000.

Duties and responsibilities: This position was that of the liaison between Mr. Leon Henderson and (a) a fiscal staff organized for this work and (b) other financial economists in the Treasury, Federal Reserve, SEC, and other agencies. Part of the duty was the organization of economists working on fiscal aspects of price control.

Place: Washington, D. C. From Sept. 1939 to July 1940.

Name of employer: Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

Number and class of employees you supervised: Secretary and research asst.

Name and title of immediate supervisor: Paul V. McNutt, Director, Federal Security Agency.

Exact title of your position: Economic Consultant.

Salary: Final, \$6,500.

Duties and responsibilities: Economic Consultant, serving as a channel to the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency for economic information and analyses prepared in the constituent agencies; and consultant for the Administrator on economic questions concerning the Social Security, Youth, and other programs.

Place: Washington, D. C. From April 1939 to Sept. 1939.

Name of employer: U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Number and class of employees you supervised: Several economists and statisticians.

Name and title of your immediate supervisor: Harry D. White, Division of Monetary Research.

Exact title of your position: Principal Economist.

Salary: Final, \$5,600.

Duties and responsibilities: Conducting independent research and carrying out other tasks under Dr. White, the Director.

Place: Washington, D. C. From June 1936 to Sept. 1936.

Name of employer: U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Number and class of employees you supervised: Several Economists.

Name and title of your immediate supervisor: George Haas.

Exact title of your position: Principal Economist.

Salary: Final, \$6,000.

Duties and responsibilities: This was in the Division of Research and Statistics in the Secretary's Office. The main project was a study of the indexes of competitive position which related to international exchange and international price problems. In addition, memoranda were prepared on a variety of other problems connected with gold, silver, exchange rates, international trade, and international capital movements.

Place: Toronto, Canada. From Sept. 1936 to April 1939.

Name of employer: Bankers' Educational Association, Toronto, Canada.

Kind of Business: This is a nonprofit organization of the banks of Canada, which arranges for courses of instruction for personnel of these banks.

Exact title of your position: Lecturer.

Salary: \$400 per month.

Duties and responsibilities: Lecturer in Money and International Finance.

Place: University of Toronto. From Sept. 1934 to May 1939.

Name of employer: University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada.

Kind of Business or Organization: Dept. of Political Science, comprising both Economics and Political Science.

Name and title of your immediate supervisor: E. J. Urwick, H. A. Innes.

Exact title of your position: Lecturer.

Salary: \$2,800.

Duties and responsibilities: Lecturer in Economic Theory and Assistant Professor of Economic Theory.

Place: Washington, D. C. From June 1934 to Sept. 1934.

Name of Employer: U. S. Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C.

A special staff of economists was set up to study the monetary and banking system of the U. S. and to prepare reports on needed changes.

Exact title of your position: Economic Consultant.

Salary: Final, \$4,200.

Duties and responsibilities: A study of the behavior of local government debt during the preceding twelve years and of the extent to which changes in local government debt policies offset federal fiscal policies. Studies of U. S. capital markets, gold imports, exchange rates, and wage changes.

Place : Washington, D. C. From Aug. 1933 to June 1934.

Name of employer : Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C.

Kind of business or organization : The Brookings Institution is an endowed organization conducting research in economics and political science.

Number and class of employees you supervised : None.

Name and title of your immediate supervisor : Leverett Lyons.

Reason for leaving : Accepted new position.

Exact title of your position : Economist.

Salary : Final, \$2,800.

Duties and responsibilities : Worked on a special study of the National Industrial Recovery Act and its administration.

Place : Washington, D. C. From June 1933 to July 1933.

Name of employer : Nat'l Assn. of Manufacturers, Washington, D. C.

Number and class of employees you supervised : Three statisticians and several clerks.

Name and title of your immediate supervisor : Professor S. H. Nerlove, University of Chicago.

Reason for leaving : Completion of job.

Exact title of your position : Economist.

Salary : Starting, \$400 per month.

Duties and responsibilities : In charge of statistical work ; directing and gathering, computation, and analysis of statistics relating to the men's clothing industry.

Place : Chicago, Illinois. From June 1930 to June 1931.

Name of employer : University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

Kind of business or organization : This was an economic and statistical staff financed out of special funds allotted to Prof. Schultz.

Name and title of your immediate supervisor : Henry Schultz.

Reason for leaving : Appointment was for one year.

Exact title of your position : Research Asst.

Salary : Starting, \$1,200.

Duties and responsibilities : Under the direction of Prof. Schultz, to carry out a study on statistical demand curves for certain agricultural products, using methods developed by Prof. Schultz.

Place : Baltimore, Maryland. From Sept. 1928 to June 1930.

Name of employer : Johns Hopkins Institute of Law, Baltimore, Maryland.

Kind of business or organization : This was a pure research organization with the objective of integrating law and the other social sciences. Four full professors directed the work.

Number and class of employees you supervised : Several statistical clerks.

Name and title of your immediate supervisor : L. C. Marshall.

Reason for leaving : Endowment not attained.

Exact title of your position : Research Asst.

Salary : Final, \$1,800.

Duties and responsibilities : Conducted independent research on (a) application of economics to law, and (b) on patent law.

Place : Chicago, Illinois. From Sept. 1926 to Sept. 1928.

Name of employer : University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

Exact title of your position : Research Asst.

Salary : Starting, \$750.

EXHIBIT No. 324

C. W. J. V.

TRUSTEES

ROBERT S. BROOKINGS
LEO S. ROWE
WHITEFOORD R. COL
NORMAN H. DAVIS
WILLIAM DELANO
CLARENCE PHILIP DOOGAN
JEANNE D. GREENE
DAVID P. HOUSETON
VERNON KELLOGG
JOHN C. MERAHAM
HAROLD G. MOULTON
JOHN BARTON PAYNE
BOLTON SMITH

The Brookings Institution

Washington, D. C.

✓ 5-1

OFFICERS

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Executive Vice President
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Comptroller

722 JACKSON PLACE

June 13, 1934

Dr. J. Vine.

Mr. Tracy

Wash. D. C.

Dear Mr. Vine:

I am very glad to accept the position at the Treasury under the terms of your letter I - plan to report the 20th of June, if appointed

Yours sincerely
V.F.C.

Coe

Left 9/20/34
M.R.S.: *Mrs*

IV

EXHIBIT No. 325

SEPTEMBER 19, 1934.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

I submit herewith my resignation as Economic Analyst in the Treasury Department effective as of September 20, 1934.

VIRGINUS F. COE.

Forwarding address: Department of Economics, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

EXHIBIT No. 326

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE,
Toronto 5, Canada, May 8th, 1936.

Dr. GEORGE C. HAAS,

Director, Division of Research and Statistics,
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR DR. HAAS: Thank you for your letter of May 4th. I should be glad to accept a summer appointment in your Division and would be able to arrive there June 1st if that is convenient to you. Would you please notify me of the outcome as soon as possible so that I can make the necessary arrangements.

Yours sincerely,

V. F. COE.

EXHIBIT NO. 327

[Telegram]

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

Charge Treasury Department, Appropriation for Emergency Banking, Gold Reserve and Silver Purchase Acts, 1935-1937.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 20, 1936.

Mr. FRANK COE,

Department of Economics, University of Toronto,

Toronto, Canada.

You are appointed in Division Research and Statistics at salary of \$500 per month for three months beginning June 1st.

(Signed) W.M. H. McREYNOLDS,
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary.

EXHIBIT NO. 328

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 18, 1936.

The Honorable, The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: I herewith submit my resignation as an Economic Analyst, at \$6,000 per annum, Emergency Banking Roll, in the Division of Research and Statistics, effective as of the close of business on October 3, 1936.

I am resigning to resume my teaching at the University of Toronto.

Yours respectfully,

V. F. COE.

EXHIBIT NO. 329

FEBRUARY 9, 1939.

Prof. V. F. COE,

*Department of Political Science,
University of Toronto, Toronto 5, Canada.*

DEAR FRANK: The pressure of work is unfortunately increasing here and I am wondering whether you would be able to help us out.

Would it be possible for you to secure a leave of absence for the academic year 1939-40 in order to join our staff? There are numerous problems before us that I know you are interested in and if you could arrange to come to Washington within the next month or two and plan to stay until the summer of 1940 I would appreciate it. The remuneration would be at the rate of \$5,600 a year.

Please let me know as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

(Signed) H. D. WHITE.

2/9/39: Mailed by L. S.

EXHIBIT No. 330

University of Toronto
TORONTO, S. CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
273 BLOOR STREET WEST

Feb. 19, 1939.

ECONOMICS

D. H. D. White,
Division of Monetary Research
Treasury Department.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. White:

I have not answered your letter of February 9th until now, because I wanted to get enough information to give you a definite reply.

I should consider it no honor and a pleasure to work again at the Treasury. But it is difficult at this time to get leave for the period you mention. The Ministry and the Government are just now at odds over the size of the annual grant, and our department is highly vulnerable in the question of leaving absence.

However, I believe that I could get away for the Spring and Summer, if that would be of any use to you. Lectures start the end of March, and I could probably begin work in Washington about April 1st and stay until, say, the end of August.

This last arrangement would be fine for me, and I hope it may be possible for you. If you can consider it, and wish to take the steps for an appointment, you may consider this an acceptance.

Thank you for the inquiry, and I shall hope to hear from you

Yours sincerely,

V. F. Coe.

ATC

EXHIBIT No. 331

FEBRUARY 28, 1939.

Mr. Thompson,
Mr. Bell.

It is recommended that, effective as of April 1, 1939, Mr. V. F. Coe be appointed in the Division of Monetary Research as a Principal Economic Analyst, EO-16, at \$5,600 per annum, payable from the appropriation, "Exchange Stabilization Fund."

Mr. Coe will replace Mr. Frank A. Southard, who resigned as of the close of business on September 15, 1938.

EXHIBIT No. 332

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
DIVISION OF MONETARY RESEARCH,
Washington, September 23, 1939.

Mr. H. D. WHITE,

*Director of Monetary Research,
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. WHITE: I hereby tender my resignation from the Division of Monetary Research, Office of the Secretary, Treasury Department, effective at the close of business September 25, 1939. I am resigning to accept a position as Economic Advisor at the Federal Security Agency.

I have enjoyed my work with you a great deal and I am very grateful for the opportunity you have given me.

With best wishes,
Sincerely,

V. FRANK COE.

EXHIBIT No. 333

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTEROFFICE COMMUNICATION

Date: AUGUST 7, 1940.

To: Mr. Thompson.

From: Mr. White.

I should like to have Mr. V. Frank Coe appointed, at a salary of \$7,000 a year, to replace Mr. Glasser in the Division of Monetary Research. (Mr. Coe has worked for the Treasury several times before.)

Mr. Coe is at present employed by the National Defense Council and receives \$7,000 a year. His chief has agreed to release him for work in the Treasury.

Hand written memo: Asst. Director, Monetary Research, \$7,000, Ex. Stab.; estab. eff. date of oath for Secy's. signature.

EXHIBIT No. 334

AUGUST 7, 1940.

Mr. V. FRANK COE,

Washington, D. C.

SIR: You are hereby appointed, effective date of oath, Assistant Director of the Division of Monetary Research, with compensation at the rate of \$7,000 per annum, payable from the appropriation, "Exchange Stabilization Fund."

Very truly yours,

(Signed) H. MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

EXHIBIT No. 335

5683
Form D-183-A

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Division of Monetary Research
(Office)AFFIDAVIT REQUIRED BY THE EMERGENCY RELIEF
APPROPRIATION ACT, FISCAL YEAR 1941

"I, V. Frank Coe do solemnly swear (or affirm) that (1) I am a citizen of the United States, and that (2) I do not and will not advocate the overthrow of the Government of the United States, and that (3) I am not a member of an organization and will not become a member of an organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States.

I further solemnly swear (or affirm) that (4) I am not an alien, nor a Communist, nor a member of any Nazi Bund Organization, and that I will not become a Communist or a member of any Nazi Bund Organization during any time I may be paid from funds appropriated by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941.

V. Frank Coe
(Signature)

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Washington, D.C.,
this 13th day of Aug, 1940.

J
(Name) Norman E. Ells -

(Title) NOTARY PUBLIC, D. C.
My Commission expires July 31, 1948

51

EXHIBIT No. 336

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTEROFFICE COMMUNICATION

To: Mr. H. W. Stutler, Personnel Division.
From: H. D. White.

Date: AUGUST 17, 1940.

It is requested that the appointment of V. Frank Coe as Assistant Director of the Division of Monetary Research be made effective Aug. 13, 1940.

EXHIBIT No. 337

THE ADVISORY COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE,
Federal Reserve Building, Washington, D. C., August 20, 1940.

Mr. H. D. WHITE,

*Director of Monetary Research, Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. WHITE: In compliance with your request of August 16, 1940, the following information is furnished with regard to Mr. V. Frank Coe:

Date of Appointment: July 1, 1940.

Date of Separation: August 11, 1940.

Nature of Appointment: Excepted Appointment in accordance with Executive Order No. S257, dated September 21, 1939.

	Days	Hours	Minutes
Accumulated leave as of Jan. 1, 1940:			
Annual-----	6	5	1
Sick-----	3	6	42
Total leave granted during current calendar year:			
Annual-----	0	3	0
Sick (without medical evidence)-----	1	0	0

Respectfully,

MARGARET HOLMEAD,
Chief, Personnel Section.

EXHIBIT No. 338

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION CLASSIFICATION SHEET

Check to indicate whether sheet is for—New position: **X**.

Give following information for item checked (Temporary or permanent): Permanent.

Classification

	Service	Grade	Class	Initials
Recommended by Bureau-----	P	7	120	-----
Allocation by head of Department-----	P	7	120	-----

1. Name: Coe, V. Frank.
2. C. S. C. number of last sheet for this employee:
3. Employee's present basic annual salary rate: \$7,000.
4. Allowances (deduction for Q. S. L. etc.) (Character and value):
5. Department: Treasury.
6. Bureau: Secretary's Office.
7. Division: Monetary Research.
8. Section or unit:
9. Title of position: Assistant Director of Monetary Research.
10. Description of the duties and responsibilities of the position: (Describe, as objectively and concretely as possible, the duties and responsibilities of the position in question, following this order: (1) Kind and extent of supervision or direction under which the work is performed; (2) the major, regular, periodic, or more important tasks, indicating proportion of time; (3) the tasks of lesser frequency or importance, indicating proportion of time; (4) any supervisory responsibility, showing the number of employees in each grade supervised; and (5) any other facts or figures bearing upon the characteristics of the position from the standpoint of difficulty, complexity, responsibility, independence of action or decision, or any other allocation factor.)

Under administrative direction with very wide latitude for independent or unreviewed action and decision as Assistant Director of the Division of Monetary Research assists the Director in planning, supervising, and directing the work of the Division of Monetary Research, which is charged with the preparation of analysis and recommendations to aid the Secretary of the Treasury and other Treasury officials in the formulation and execution of policies in connection with the Stabilization Fund, Customs and Tariff problems, Foreign Funds Control, the National Defense Program, fiscal and monetary problems, etc. Supervises group of economic analysts in grades P-1 to P-6 engaged in conducting research, making economic analysis and studies and preparing memoranda and reports in the following fields: (1) economic, financial, and political conditions of foreign countries involving analysis of current financial data, country surveys of the domestic and international economic situation, and analysis of new developments for one of the following geographical areas: Latin America, Continental Europe, Far East, and British Empire; (2) International investments including U. S. foreign investments, blocked and other involuntary investments, foreign holdings in the U. S., foreign assets of the United Kingdom, and other allied and axis foreign assets; (3) foreign commercial policy involving such matters as dumping, Tariff Act and Customs problems, countervailing duties, foreign discrimination, export control, strategic material, and other U. S. foreign commerce problems; (4) exchange control including statistics, economic information and analysis of Foreign Funds Control in both this country and abroad, with special emphasis upon analysis of information and statistics made available through Foreign Funds Control; (5) international money and finance including gold-silver, exchange rates, capital movement, international monetary agreements, and foreign monetary systems—legislation; (6) banking and domestic finance including U. S. economic conditions, Treasury finance, and the national economy, currency and coinage, banking problems, monetary and banking legislation, and problems of inflation; (7) Stabilization funds including both U. S. and foreign stabilization funds, stabilization operations, and international competitive position. More specifically, incumbent performs such duties as follows: advises and consults with the Director of the Division in the determination of policies and work programs of the Division and in the formulation of conclusions and recommendations; serves as an alternate for the Director on various interdepartmental committees and subcommittees; plans, directs, and reviews work performed by Monetary Research in one or more of the fields described above; receives general assignments from the Director, or more frequently, on own initiative plans and supervises various projects and studies consisting of both long-term comprehensive projects and short studies dealing with specific questions, problems or events; attends Congressional debates and hearings and various conferences and meetings, which are pertinent to the work of the Division; analyses, evaluates, criticizes, and comments on various proposals, schemes, or plans of an economic or financial nature; occasionally serves as a foreign representative of the Treasury Department or as a member of a delegation at foreign conferences.

11. (a) For what purpose is any part of the work described above reviewed within the same organizational subdivision or unit?
(b) Give the usual organizational title of the reviewer or reviewers.
12. Give name and usual organizational title of employee's immediate supervisor : Harry D. White, Director of Monetary Research.
13. Give actual qualifications (education, training, experience, etc.) of employee ; or, if the position is a vacancy, the qualifications necessary for the work.

EDUCATIONAL TRAINING

Indicate the highest grade or year: Elementary school: 7. High school: 4. College: 4. Name: University of Chicago, Ph. B. in 1926. Technical or post graduate: Kind and extent graduate work at U. of Chicago, 1926-28, 1930-32.

EXPERIENCE AND OTHER SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS

- 2 years Research Assistant at Johns Hopkins U.
 1 year Research Assistant at Brookings Institute.
 5 years Assistant Professor of Economics, at U. of Toronto, Toronto, Canada.
 3 mos. Consulting Economist with Nat'l Adv. Defense.
 9 mos. Prin. Cons. Economist with Fed. Security Agency.
 11 mos. Economist with Treasury.
 Aug. 13, 1940, to June 26, 1941—Asst. Dir. of Div. of Monetary Research.
 June 26, 1941—Special Assistant to the Amer. Ambassador to Great Britain.
 14. Date when employee entered upon the duties and assumed the responsibilities described above: July 1, 1941.

CHARLES S. BELL,
Assistant Administrative Assistant to the Secretary.

EXHIBIT No. 339

MAY 2, 1941.

Mr. V. F. COE,
Assistant Director of Monetary Research, Treasury Department.

DEAR MR. COE: You are hereby designated to act as my alternate on the National Munitions Control Board. The duties of the Board are outlined in Section 12 of the Neutrality Act of 1939, approved November 4, 1939, a copy of which act is attached.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) H. MORGENTHAU, JR.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

See File of Mr. V. F. Coe.

EXHIBIT No. 340

MAY 2, 1941.

The Honorable The SECRETARY OF STATE.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Please be advised that I have designated Mr. V. F. Coe, Assistant Director of Monetary Research, to represent me, as my alternate, on the National Munitions Control Board.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) H. MORGENTHAU, JR.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

See File of Mr. V. F. Coe.

EXHIBIT No. 341

JUNE 26, 1941.

Mr. V. FRANK COE,
Care of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

SIR: You are hereby appointed Special Assistant to the American Ambassador to Great Britain for such period of time as may be necessary for the performance of the duties to which you will be assigned.

If you will inform the Department of State of the date of your contemplated departure for London, it will make the necessary arrangements for priority in connection with your air travel from New York to London.

Very truly yours,

G. HOWLAND SHAW,
Assistant Secretary.
 (For the Secretary of State).

EXHIBIT No. 342

Form 3201—(April 1935)

U. S. Civil Service Commission

CLASSIFICATION SYMBOLS		
Service	Grade	Class
EO	18	

SERVICE RATING FORM

(Read instructions on back of this form)

Check one:

Supervisory Nonsupervisory

Name Coe, V. Frank Department Treasury

Office of the Secretary Division of Monetary Research
(Bureau) (Division) (Section) (Subsection)

On lines below
mark employee:
✓ If neither strong
nor weak point.
- If weak point.
+ If strong point.

- Underline the elements which are especially important in the position.
- Mark nonsupervisory employees on all elements except those in *italics*.
- Mark supervisory employees on all elements.

In boxes below rate employee:
1 or 2 if Excellent.
3 or 4 if Very Good.
5 or 6 if Good.
7 or 8 if Fair.
9 or 10 if Unsatisfactory.

I. QUALITY OF PERFORMANCE

- ✓ (a) Thoroughness; adequacy of results.
- ✓ (b) General dependability; accuracy of results.
- ✓ (c) Technical skill with which the important procedures or instruments are employed in performing his duties.
- ✓ (d) Original contributions to method or knowledge.
- ✓ (e) Effectiveness in getting good work done by his unit.

Rating Officer

Reviewing Officer

2

II. PRODUCTIVENESS

- ✓ (a) Amount of work accomplished.
- ✓ (b) Application of energy, interest, and technical resources to duties; industry.
- ✓ (c) Effectiveness in planning so as to utilize time to best advantage.
- ✓ (d) Completing assignments; making progress on assigned projects.
- ✓ (e) Composing adequate reports or other required writings.
- ✓ (f) _____
- ✓ (g) Effectiveness in securing adequate output from his unit.

2

III. QUALIFICATIONS SHOWN ON JOB

- ✓ (a) Knowledge of particular field of work and of the fundamentals on which it is based.
- ✓ (b) Analytical ability; constructive reasoning in the field of specialization.
- ✓ (c) Scientific or professional attitude; fairness, freedom from bias.
- ✓ (d) Judgment, sense of proportion, common sense.
- ✓ (e) Initiative, resourcefulness; ability to grow.
- ✓ (f) Cooperativeness; ability to work with and for others.
- ✓ (g) _____
- ✓ (h) Effectiveness in developing and training employees.

1

Sum of ratings . . .

5

Report to employee

Rated by H. D. White 11/28/41

On the whole, do you consider the deportment and attitude of this employee toward his work to be satisfactory? . . .

(Answer "Yes", "No", or "Fairly so")

Yes

Reviewed by (Rating officer) (Date)

Sum of Ratings Report to Employee

Significance

3 - 7	Excellent.	Promotable within grade if below top salary.
8 - 13	Very Good.	Promotable within grade if below top salary.
14 - 19	Good.	No salary change if receiving middle salary or above; if below middle, promotable not beyond middle salary.
20 - 24	Fair.	Reduce one step if above middle salary.
25 - 30	Unsatisfactory.	Dismiss from present position.

EXHIBIT No. 343

BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE,
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
Washington, D. C., December 31, 1941.

MR. HARRY WHITE,
*Division of Monetary Research,
The Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR HARRY: As you know, Frank Coe has been acting as Executive Secretary of the Joint War Production Committee—United States and Canada. The work is getting much heavier and I very much need him on a full-time basis, anyway for the next 90 days. I did not ask this until I got in a jam and I hope you can work out a way of granting it. He would be in our British Empire Division which is run by Bill Stone and would, of course, be doing a great deal of work for me personally on the Committee.

I hope you can work it out.

Sincerely yours,

MILO,
Executive Director.

DRAFT STATEMENT OF DUTIES

1. To act as Executive Secretary of the Joint War Production Committee—United States and Canada, United States Section, and under the direction of the Executive Director of the Board (and the Chairman of the Committee) to conduct necessary correspondence of the Committee, arrange meetings of the Committee and its subcommittees, maintain the records of the Committee, prepare and arrange for reports to be submitted to the Committee, supervise the preparation and analysis of necessary statistics, maintain liaison with other interested agencies, and carry out other business of the Committee as directed by the Chairman.

2. To prepare memoranda for the Director of the British Empire Division, furnish reports concerning the War Production Committee, maintain liaison with related work of the Division, and carry out other duties as directed by the Director of the British Empire Division.

EXHIBIT No. 344

BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE,
(FORMERLY ECONOMIC DEFENSE BOARD),
Washington, D. C., January 27, 1942.

DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL,
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Will you please advise whether the Treasury Department will interpose any objections to the release of Mr. V. Frank Coe, Assistant Director of Monetary Research, for transfer to the Board of Economic Warfare as Executive Secretary to the Chairman of the "Joint War Production Committee of the United States and Canada," at Grade CAF-15, \$8,000 per annum.

Since Mr. Coe's services are essential to the immediate operation of this committee, it will be appreciated if you will let us know the earliest date he can be released for duty if you concur in this transfer.

Very truly yours,

JOHN M. SIMMONS,
Personnel Officer.

EXHIBIT No. 345

JANUARY 30, 1942.

Mr. JOHN M. SIMMONS,
*Personnel Officer, Board of Economic Warfare,
Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. SIMMONS: Reference is made to your letter of January 27, 1942, your file number AM-3-JMS, addressed to the Director of Personnel and re-

questing to be advised whether the Treasury Department will release Mr. V. Frank Coe to work with the Board of Economic Warfare at \$8,000 per year, CAF-15.

The Treasury Department will interpose no objection to Mr. Coe's transfer from this office, and he can be released for duty with your Board on February 2, 1942.

Very truly yours,

H. D. WHITE,
Assistant to the Secretary.

EXHIBIT No. 346

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
DIVISION OF MONETARY RESEARCH,
Washington, January 31, 1942.

The Honorable The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SECRETARY MORGENTHAU: Will you please accept my resignation from the position of Assistant Director of the Division of Monetary Research in the Treasury Department, effective at the close of business February 1, 1942.

Mr. White, I understand, has told you the reasons for my resignation. I want to add something, now that, because I am leaving, I can do it without fear of flattering. This is that, though I want to make the change, I am very sorry to lose the boss. Because I admire the things you try to do and your courage in pushing for them, I would rather work under you than under anyone in Washington. I feel the same about Harry White, who, in my opinion, is the best example of how an economist should serve his chief and his Government.

Thank you for many kindnesses.

With best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

FRANK COE.
(V. F. Coe)

EXHIBIT No. 347

FEBRUARY 7, 1942.

Mr. V. FRANK COE,

*Assistant Director of Monetary Research,
Treasury Department.*

DEAR MR. COE: Thank you for your note of January 31, 1942, and for your kind remarks. I am sorry you are leaving the Treasury. Your help in a difficult period has been much appreciated. I wish you every success in your new position.

Sincerely,

(Signed) H. MORGENTHAU, JR.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

EXHIBIT No. 348

BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE,
Washington, D. C., August 6, 1942.

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Personnel No. 3: Appointments.

Memorandum No. 22.

Distribution: DS.

Mr. V. Frank Coe and Mr. James L. McCamy have been appointed as assistants to the Executive Director.

MILO PERKINS,
Executive Director.

EXHIBIT NO. 349

RECOMMENDATION FOR CLASSIFICATION

UNDER THE RAMSPECK ACT AND SECTION 1 OF EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8743

BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE,
*Washington, D. C., November 5, 1942.*CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN:

1. The employee named below, who, on July 1, 1941, occupied a position which has been brought into the classified service by operation of the Ramspeck Act, and Executive Order No. 8743, of April 23, 1941, and who on January 1, 1942, occupied a permanent position, is recommended for classification under section 1 of that Order. To be made effective as of the date of this recommendation.

Name: V. Frank Coe.

2. Position held on July 1, 1941:

- (a) Designation: Spec. Asst. to American Ambassador in Great Britain.
 - (b) Grade and salary: EO-19, \$9,000 per annum.
 - (c) Bureau or service: Treasury.
 - (d) Official station: London, England.
 - (e) Cite legal authority for appointment and funds from which paid on July 1, 1941: Exchange Stabilization funds.

Position held on date of this recommendation:

- (a) Designation: Executive Secretary.
 - (b) Grade and salary: CAF-15, \$8,000 per annum.
 - (c) Bureau of service: Board of Economic Warfare.
 - (d) Official station: Washington, D. C.
 - (e) Cite legal authority for appointment and funds from which paid on January 1, 1942: E. O. 8833, Exchange Stabilization funds.

3. On January 1, 1942, was employee: (a) Actually in a pay status? Yes.
(b) On authorized annual or sick leave? No. (c) On furlough or leave without pay? No.

4. Was employee in a nonpay status at any time between July 1, 1941, and January 1, 1942? No. If so, give specific dates:

5. Is employee entitled to military preference? No. If so, preference was established in Commission's central office. Commission's _____ district office. If preference is claimed but has not been established, furnish Form 14 and proof specified thereon.

6. I certify that this employee was in the service on July 1, 1941, and has served with merit thereafter for not less than 6 months. Furnish record of service from July 1, 1941, to date. If part of this service was in another agency, give full information so that record may be identified. Use space below if desired.

6/25/41: Ch. Status to Special Assistant to Ambassador in Great Britain, EO-19, \$9,000 per annum, London, England (Treasury Department).

12/3/41: Ch. Status to Assistant Director of Monetary Research, P-7, \$7,000 per annum, Washington, D. C. (Treasury Department).

2/2/42: Transfer to Board of Economic Warfare under Executive Order 8833 as Executive Secretary, CAF-15, \$8,000 per annum, Washington, D. C. Under general direction of the Executive Director of the Board of Economic Warfare, who has been designated by the President to serve as Chairman of the Joint War Production Committee of Canada and the United States, to serve as Executive Secretary to the Committee and to generally serve in the place of the Chairman who is preoccupied with a number of other responsibilities in the economic warfare effort; to direct surveys and analysis of the scarcity of raw materials and goods as they relate to these countries, preliminary to the allocation and distribution according to the basic needs; to direct studies and proposals facilitating legislation designed to remove administrative barriers, including tariffs, import duties, customs, and other regulations or restrictions of any character which would prohibit, prevent, delay, or otherwise impede the free flow of necessary munitions and war supplies between the United States and Canada or suspend

or otherwise eliminate for the duration of the war; to recommend policy and procedure which would achieve or facilitate the maximum volume and speed up war outputs on a uniform scale, involving the integration of the resources of both countries; to collaborate with the Chief of the British Empire Division of the Board of Economic Warfare on any proposals that may arise in connection with the activities of the Committee and the British Empire Division; and to perform other duties as assigned by the Chairman of the Committee.

FRANCIS R. POORE,
Chief, Personnel Division.

EXHIBIT No. 350

OFFICE OF LEND-LEASE ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., June 21, 1943.

MR. GEORGE STEPHENSON,
Board of Economic Warfare,
14th and Constitution Ave., Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. STEPHENSON: I am sending you attached two copies of the schedule of the Lend-Lease School beginning tomorrow Tuesday, June 22.

In accordance with our recent conversations, Mr. V. Frank Coe appears on this schedule Wednesday, June 30, at 4:45 p. m. for forty-five minutes to talk about the work of the "Board of Economic Warfare." Your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

In regard to your sending candidates to the school I regret very much, owing to the enrollment being much larger than we can handle with our present accommodations, that it was necessary for us to ask you to refrain from sending any of your people, however, we hope to run another school in the very near future and send you invitations for several people to come at that time.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES J. TOWNSEND,
Training Division.

The Lend-Lease School, June 22-July 5, 1943. Time: 4:00 to 5:00 p. m., Conference Room B-2

Time	Subject	Speaker
Tuesday, June 22:		
4:00 p. m.	Introductory Talk.....	Mr. Knollenberg.
4:15 p. m.	Short Talk.....	Mr. Stettinius.
4:30 p. m.	Philosophy of Lend-Lease.....	Mr. Van Buskirk.
Wednesday, June 23,		
4:00 p. m.	History of Lend-Lease.....	Mr. Young.
5:00 p. m.	Organization of Lend-Lease.....	Mr. Lynch.
Thursday, June 24:		
4:00 p. m.	Lend-Lease and Other Government Agencies.....	Mr. Buckley.
5:10 p. m.	The work of the Legal Staff.....	Mr. Ball.
Friday, June 25:		
4:00 p. m.	Foreign Liaison Division.....	Mr. Orchard.
4:45 p. m.	Clearance of Requisitions.....	Mr. Simmons.
Saturday, June 26:		
4:00 p. m.	Liaison with the U. S. S. R.....	General Wesson. Mr. Hazard.
Monday, June 28:		
4:00 p. m.	Operations Division.....	Mr. Martin.
4:15 p. m.	Transportation and Storage Division.....	Lt. Cmdr. Watson.
4:45 p. m.	Requirements and Allocations: Topside View.....	Mr. Miller.
Tuesday, June 29:		
4:00 p. m.	Handling Specific Requirements.....	Mr. Lebensburger.
4:45 p. m.	Food and Agricultural Machinery.....	Mr. Spence.
Wednesday, June 30:		
4:00 p. m.	Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation.....	Mr. Anderson.
4:45 p. m.	Board of Economic Warfare.....	Mr. Coe.
Thursday, July 1:		
4:00 p. m.	Liaison with the War Department and War Department Lend-Lease.....	General Spalding.
4:45 p. m.	Lend-Lease in the Field.....	Mr. Stillwell. Mr. Denby.
Friday, July 2:		
4:00 p. m.	Reciprocal Aid.....	Mr. Acheson.
4:30 p. m.	Keeping the Records.....	Mr. Kurth.
5:15 p. m.	Liaison for Information.....	Mrs. Castle.
Monday, July 5:		
4:00 p. m.	Written Quiz on the Course.....	The Student.

EXHIBIT No. 351

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

CLASSIFICATION SHEET

C. S. C. No. 10.
 Bureau No. 6A.
 Code-----

Check to indicate whether sheet is for—New position : X.

Give following information for item checked (Temporary or permanent) :
 Indefinite.

Classification

	Service	Grade	Class	Initials
Recommended by bureau.....	CAF	15	130	-----
Allocation by head of department.....	CAF	15	130	-----
Allocation by Civil Service Commission.....	CAF	15	130	-----

Date: Jan. 13, 1944.

1. Name : Coe, V. Frank.
2. C. S. C. number of last sheet for this employee :
3. Employee's present basic annual salary rate :
4. Allowances (deduction for Q. S. L., etc.) (Character and value) :
5. Department : Foreign Economic Administration.
6. Bureau : Office of the Administrator.
7. Division : Office of Economic Programs.
8. Section or unit :
9. Title of position : Assistant Administrator—CAF-15.
10. Description of the duties and responsibilities of the position : (Describe, as objectively and concretely as possible, the duties and responsibilities of the position in question, following this order: (1) Kind and extent of supervision or direction under which the work is performed; (2) the major, regular, periodic, or more important tasks, indicating proportion of time; (3) the tasks of lesser frequency or importance, indicating proportion of time; (4) any supervisory responsibility, showing the number of employees in each grade supervised; and (5) any other facts or figures bearing upon the characteristics of the position from the standpoint of difficulty, complexity, responsibility, independence of action or decision, or any other allocation factor.)

Under the general direction of the Administrator, and subject to such policies and directives as may be prescribed by that official, serves as Assistant Administrator in charge of the Office of Economic Programs, with responsibility for analyzing, developing, and recommending basic policies and broad programs for approval by the Administrator to achieve the objectives of the Foreign Economic Administration.

Specifically : Plans, directs, and coordinates a staff of consultants and economists engaged in the study and analysis of projects and programs of international scope, such studies embracing past, present, and contemplated programs of worldwide economic trade and financial significance.

Directs the study of, in collaboration with officials in the operating divisions, the major impediments to the successful execution of their functions and is responsible for developing procedural changes or other remedial measures which will smooth out operating difficulties.

Advises the Administrator on the effectiveness of existing programs and projects, pointing out the relative strengths and weaknesses of various segments of the total program; recommends revision in basic policies and broad programs in order to achieve the objectives of the Foreign Economic Administration.

In consultation with the budget officer of the Administration, recommends to the Administrator financial requirements for proposed programs and allocations to programs of funds made available therefor; assists the Administrator in the presentation of budget estimates to the Bureau of the Budget and Congress.

Prepares or directs the preparation of special and/or periodic reports for the President and Congress, marshaling such data in the form of progress reports from the operating divisions of the Administration as may be necessary in the

preparation of the above; advises the Administrator with respect to policies and programs involving reciprocal lend-lease matters.

11. (a) For what purpose is any part of the work described reviewed within the same organizational subdivision or unit?
- (b) Give the usual organizational title of the reviewer or reviewers.
12. Give name and usual organizational title of employee's immediate supervisor: Leo T. Crowley, Administrator, Foreign Economic Administration.
13. Give actual qualifications (education, training, experience, etc.) of employee; or, if the position is a vacancy, the qualifications necessary for the work.
14. Date when employee entered upon the duties and assumed the responsibilities described above.

CAREY SHAW, Jr.,
Personnel Officer.
E. W. ADAMS,
Classification Officer.

Date: January 6, 1944.

EXHIBIT No. 352

PERSONNEL RECOMMENDATION

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., February 14, 1945.

To Director of Personnel:

Name: Coe, Frank V.

From: Division of Monetary Research.

Nature of Recommendation: Transfer.

	From—	To—
Position.....	Assistant Administrator.....	Director of Monetary Research.
Grade.....	CAF-15.....	P. S.
Salary.....	\$9,000 per annum.....	\$9,000 per annum.
Bureau or Div.....	Office of Econ. Programs, Foreign Economic Administration.	Div. of Monetary Research.
Headquarters.....	Washington, D. C.	Washington, D. C.
Post of Duty.....	Washington, D. C.	Washington, D. C.
Appropriation.....	Departmental.....	Exchange Stabilization Fund.
Field or Deptl.....	Departmental.....	Departmental.

Civil service or other legal authority: War Service Reg. IX, Sec. 2 (b); File No: XS:T:mp F-8501 dated 2-15-45.

Appropriation: ESFR.

Date of birth: 1-5-07.

Legal residence: Kentucky.

Sex: M. Race: W.

Subject to Retirement Act? Yes.

Effective: February 16, 1945.

Remarks: Without reemployment rights.

Approved:

H. O. WHITE,
Bureau or Division Head.
D. W. BELL,
Acting Secretary.

EXHIBIT No. 353

FEBRUARY 16, 1945.

MR. V. FRANK COE,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: You are hereby appointed Director of Monetary Research, CAF 15, with compensation at the rate of \$9,000 per annum, payable from the appropriation, "Exchange Stabilization Fund," effective today.

Very truly yours,

Cross reference made.

(Signed) H. MORGENTHAU, Jr.

EXHIBIT NO. 354

Dept. Stock Form 2256
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
(February 1, 1942)

PERSONNEL AFFIDAVIT

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

DIVISION OF MONETARY RESEARCH

(Bureau or Division)

D. C.

(Place of employment)

I, V. Frank Coe

do solemnly swear (or affirm) that (1) I am a citizen of the United States, and that (2) I do not and will not advocate the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence, and that (3) I am not a member of an organization and will not become a member of an organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence, and that (4) I do not and will not advocate, nor am I a member of any political party or organization which advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government in the United States, nor will I become a member of such organization.

I further solemnly swear (or affirm) that (5) I am not an alien, nor a Communist, nor a member of any Nazi Bund Organization, and that I will not become a Communist or a member of any Nazi Bund Organization during such time as I am an employee of the Federal Government.

V. Frank Coe
(Signature)

Subscribed and sworn to before me at WASHINGTON, D. C.
this 10th day of February, 1945

(Name) Pearl K. Smith

Designated to administer oaths.
Sec. 206 Independent Offices
[SEAL] Appropriation Act, 1944
(Title) _____

16-27132-1 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

EXHIBIT NO. 355

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

Press Service No. 45-21.

For release, morning newspapers, Monday, February 19, 1945.

Secretary Morgenthau today announced the appointment of Frank Coe to be Director of the Treasury's Division of Monetary Research, a position formerly held by Dr. Harry D. White who was recently made Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.



Mr. Coe returns to the Treasury from the Foreign Economic Administration where he has been Assistant Administrator. He has held a number of other positions in the Government, including that of Executive Secretary of the Joint War Production Committee of the United States and Canada, Economist for the National Advisory Defense Commission, and the Federal Security Agency, and Special Assistant to the United States Ambassador to Great Britain. He was Technical Secretary General of the International Monetary Conference held in Bretton Woods last year. Mr. Coe first entered the Treasury in 1934 and has served there in a number of positions including that of Assistant Director of Monetary Research.

Mr. Coe is 38 years old; he is a native of Richmond, Virginia; was educated in the University of Chicago and has served on the staffs of Johns Hopkins University, the Brookings Institute, and the University of Toronto. He is married and has two children. The family home is at 2700 36th Street NW, Washington.

EXHIBIT No. 356

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
DIVISION OF MONETARY RESEARCH,
Washington, June 10, 1946.

Honorable FRED M. VINSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: This is to submit my resignation as Director of the Division of Monetary Research in order to join the staff of the International Monetary Fund. As you know, this action is in accord with plans discussed over some time, and the Division is fully prepared for the change. I shall, of course, be glad to assist the incoming Secretary of the Treasury and the succeeding Director of the Division in any way that is desired.

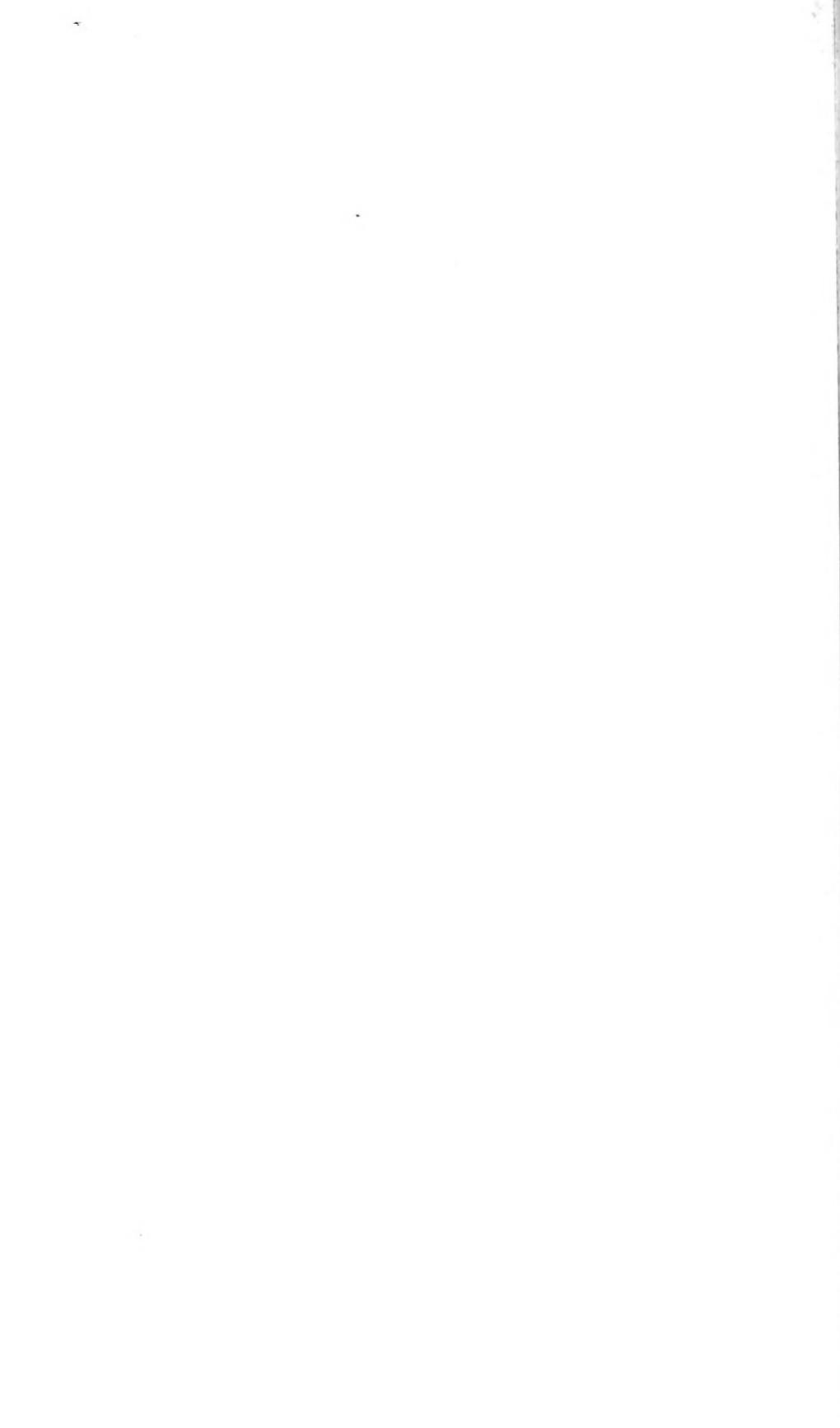
On resigning, I would like to thank you for your personal kindness and to pay tribute to your splendid leadership in the field of international finance. As Chairman of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems, you have successfully guided the Council through financial problems of unprecedented magnitude and complexity. As the Secretary of the Council in this period, I know the Council has been able to reach agreed solutions of the important problems before it because of your vigorous and wise chairmanship.

Along with myself, the staff of the Division wishes you success in the important position to which the President has appointed you.

Very truly yours,

FRANK COE,
Director of Monetary Research.

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INTERLOCKING SUBVERSION IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY
ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-THIRD CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

INTERLOCKING SUBVERSION IN GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENTS

OCTOBER 28, 29, NOVEMBER 12, 17, 18, 23,
AND DECEMBER 2, 1953

PART 15

Printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1953

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ROBERT MORRIS, *Chief Counsel*
BENJAMIN MANDEL, *Director of Research*

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INTERLOCKING SUBVERSION IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1953

SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL
SECURITY LAWS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
New York, N. Y.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 12:30 p. m., in room 110, United States Courthouse, Foley Square, New York, N. Y., William E. Jenner (chairman of the subcommittee), presiding.

Present: Senator Jenner.

Also present: Robert Morris, subcommittee counsel; J. G. Sourwine, special counsel; Benjamin Mandel, director of research, and Robert C. McManus, research analyst.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order.

The Senate Internal Security Committee of the United States Senate is going into its investigation of Communists in the Government. We have encountered many of them in our Government.

This morning we have a witness, Colonel Akhmedoff, who is going to give us further evidence on Soviet espionage in connection with the infiltration in our Government.

Will you be sworn to testify, Colonel?

Do you swear the testimony given in this hearing will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. AKHMEDOFF. I do.

TESTIMONY OF ISMAIL EGE (ISMAIL GUSSEYNOVICH AKHMEDOFF)

The CHAIRMAN. Be seated.

Will you state your full name for our record?

Mr. AKHMEDOFF. My full name is Ismail Gusseynovich Akhmedoff. I-s-m-a-i-l G-u-s-s-e-y-n-o-v-i-c-h A-k-h-m-e-d-o-f-f.

Mr. MORRIS. Your last name is spelled A-k-h-m-e-d-o-f-f?

Mr. AKHMEDOFF. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you reside, Colonel?

Mr. AKHMEDOFF. I reside in Washington, D. C., 5025 Fifth Street NW.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your business, or profession?

Mr. AKHMEDOFF. I am a writer at this time. I am looking for a job in some technical corporation as electrical engineer.

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed, Mr. Morris, with the questioning of the witness.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Akhmedoff, where were you born?

Mr. AKHMEDOFF. I was born 1904 in Urals, that is Orsk.

Mr. MORRIS. What year?

Mr. AKHIMEDOFF. 1904, 17th of July.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, will you tell us where that is, generally speaking?

Mr. AKHIMEDOFF. That is Orenburg district. O-r-e-n-b-u-r-g. Now it is called Chsalvosk. C-h-s-a-l-v-o-s-k.

The CHAIRMAN. In Russia?

Mr. AKHIMEDOFF. In Russian Urals.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us what you were doing at the time of the 1917 revolution?

Mr. AKHIMEDOFF. In the 1917 revolution I was 13 years and I was attending Russian high school.

In 1919 I joined voluntarily the Young Communist organization.

Mr. MORRIS. The Young Communist organization in 1919 after the revolution?

Mr. AKHIMEDOFF. That is right. I was sent in 1919, in perhaps August it was, to Orenburg to enter the Institute of Oriental Languages, which was an affiliate of Moscow Oriental Institute.

I was studying in this institute for 1 year.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you speak a little louder?

Mr. AKHIMEDOFF. In 1920 I was sent to Wokhara, W-o-k-h-a-r-a, in the educational field to prepare teachers of the primary schools on the Soviet lines to organize propaganda in the educational field.

Mr. MORRIS. How old were you at that time?

Mr. AKHIMEDOFF. I was 16 years old. That is no wonder, because during the revolution even boys who were 12 years old were taken and going to fight for the revolution.

The CHAIRMAN. Boys 12 years old were engaged?

Mr. AKHIMEDOFF. Twelve, thirteen, fourteen. It was no wonder.

Mr. MORRIS. How long were you engaged in that educational work?

Mr. AKHIMEDOFF. I was engaged in the educational field until 1923. Then I saw my own education was not enough, so I want myself to continue my education and some technical qualifications, and I went to Petrovsk, Caucasus, Kuba.

In 1925, I was sent by the Central Committee of the Young Communist Party to Leningrad to the School of Communication. That is a signal school.

In 1929 I was graduated from this institute in Leningrad with the rank of first lieutenant, signal troops.

Mr. MORRIS. In the year 1929, when you were 25 years of age, you graduated from this military school; is that right?

Mr. AKHIMEDOFF. That is right, with the rank of first lieutenant.

Mr. MORRIS. What was the name of the school?

Mr. AKHIMEDOFF. That was in Russian Leningradskaya Vuennaya Shkola Svyazi, which means Military School for Signal Communications.

The CHAIRMAN. That school was located in Leningrad?

Mr. AKHIMEDOFF. That was located in Leningrad.

Mr. MORRIS. What was the next episode in your life?

Mr. AKHIMEDOFF. After being graduated from the military school for signal communications, I was sent to Caucasus, to Tbilisi, T-b-i-l-i-s-i—that is the capital of Georgia—as first lieutenant to serve the radio battalion of the Red army.

Mr. MORRIS. You served in the Red army with the rank of lieutenant?

Mr. AKHMEDOFF. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. During this next period?

Mr. AKHMEDOFF. And after perhaps 3 or 4 months, because of knowing Turk's language and a little German, I was appointed to the intelligence section of the headquarters of Caucasian Red army, where I served until 1932 in the intelligence section for operations on border against Turkey and Iran.

In 1932 on my own desire I was sent to Leningrad to enter the military electrotechnical college from which I graduated in 1936 with the rank of military engineer of third rank, which is equal now to the captain engineer of electricity.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us the next episode in your life?

Mr. AKHMEDOFF. After being graduated from the military electronic college in Leningrad, I was appointed in the fall of 1936 to Moscow center scientific research institute for communications of the Red army, where I worked until 1938 as a research engineer, then chief of a subsection, then deputy chief for section and finally chief of first section, which was engaged in construction, testing, and research of army wireless.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you explain that a little more fully, please, Mr. Akhmedoff?

Mr. AKHMEDOFF. I will do it. In Moscow, in Sokolniki, there exists a central research institute for communications of the Red army. The function of that institute was research, testing, and construction of army wireless units and other communications devices, telephone, telegraph, research, and scientific work in the field of cosmic rays.

At that time there existed another institute, also an institute for the mechanics of the Red army.

In 1937, both institutes were combined into one institute which was called central research scientific institute for techniques and special techniques of the Red army.

My last assignment in that was chief of the first section of that combined institute.

Mr. MORRIS. What year was that, Colonel?

Mr. AKHMEDOFF. It was from 1936 up to 1938.

In 1938 I was sent to the war college of general staff.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us what the general staff's war college was at that time?

Mr. AKHMEDOFF. Well, that war college of the general staff, I am told, was organized approximately in 1935 or 1934. I don't remember exactly. That was a college for the preparation of general staff officers for the general staff work, and central apparatus in Moscow and in the military districts on high level.

Usually it was required in order to enter this war college of the general staff to be a graduate from one of the various military colleges which in Russia are called academies. There were 14 in my time in the Soviet Union, including Frunze Military Academy. Frunze Military Academy was a pure military college, and the rest of the ones were the technical colleges for the air force, for the armored troops, communications, and so on.

A person who had to give courses in physics in the Red army after graduation from one of these colleges had to serve in the field or in

the central apparatus of the commissariat for defense for 2 years at least, to apply to enter the war college of the general staff of the Red army.

I was graduated from this war college in 1940 in full and being a student of this war college I took part in campaign, in shameful campaign, I would tell, against Finland in the headquarters of the Ninth Army, which was commanded by General Chuyko.

Mr. MORRIS. That was in the year 1940 or 1939?

Mr. AKHIMEDOFF. That was in the winter of 1939. The operations began approximately in December and they ended March 13, 1939.

Mr. MORRIS. What rank did you have at the time?

Mr. AKHIMEDOFF. At that time I was military engineer of second rank, which is equal of major now in the Soviet army, major engineer.

In 1940, in full I was graduated from the above-mentioned war college for general staff and was appointed to the military intelligence department of the general staff as chief of the fourth section.

The CHAIRMAN. Chief of what?

Mr. AKHIMEDOFF. Of the fourth section of the military intelligence department of the general staff.

Mr. MORRIS. This is in the year 1940 and you graduated from staff school?

Mr. AKHIMEDOFF. I was graduated in full in September 1940. After 2 weeks I was appointed to the military intelligence department.

Mr. MORRIS. Your first assignment was chief of the fourth section of the intelligence department of the general staff?

Mr. AKHIMEDOFF. That is right, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, Mr. Chairman, as a result of staff conferences with the witness here today, we and he have prepared a chart which is now over there. I suggest that possibly we finish off this man's biographical sketch and then we will address ourselves to that chart.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, proceed.

Mr. MORRIS. So you became the head of the first section of the military intelligence department of the general staff?

Mr. AKHIMEDOFF. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. This is now in September 1940?

Mr. AKHIMEDOFF. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you indicate here which is the fourth section?

Mr. AKHIMEDOFF. This is fourth section which was the second section responsible for the procurement of technical data. It was the technical armaments of the foreign armies of first-class powers, Germany, England, United States, Japan, Czechoslovakia, and so on.

The CHAIRMAN. What was your rank at that time?

Mr. AKHIMEDOFF. At that time my rank was major of general staff of the Red army.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. You may proceed. You may resume the witness stand.

Mr. MORRIS. How long did you occupy this position as chief of this particular section?

Mr. AKHIMEDOFF. About eight and a half or nine months. At the end of May 1941 I was sent to Germany posted into the field under cover of service president of Tass in Berlin with the false name of Nikolayev Georgi Petrovich.

Mr. MORRIS. That was a false name you assumed in undertaking your assignment?

Mr. AKHMEDOFF. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. You say the cover of your assignment was that you were vice president of Tass?

Mr. AKHMEDOFF. That is in Berlin.

Mr. MORRIS. Actually, your real assignment was what?

Mr. AKHMEDOFF. My real assignment was organization and expansion of military intelligence in Germany. I could not go with my own life because I was known in the Soviet press as Akhmedoff, with my real name, and it is the practice in Soviet military intelligence when personnel who are officers are sent abroad they are sent by false names in order to protect them in their work, their operations.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us about the nature of your work there as an officer in the Soviet intelligence acting under the cover of vice president of Tass?

Mr. AKHMEDOFF. Mostly it happened under rather tragic and I would say tragic-comic circumstances. When I was in Moscow in general staff, chief of fourth section, approximately in April, I think it was the 17th of April, we got a cable from Shkvor fourth section, who was having a very good contact with the high command of the German Army. It was stated in the cablegram that the Germans are concentrating their troops on the Soviet frontiers and that German high command and Government order to stop Soviet military orders in Skoda plant in Czechoslovakia.

Mr. MORRIS. Can I break in at that point and ask you a little more detail on some of these points you are giving us right now?

You say this was in the spring of 1941?

Mr. AKHMEDOFF. It was in April 1941.

Mr. MORRIS. In your capacity as colonel of the fourth section—

Mr. AKHMEDOFF. As chief of the fourth section. I was still major of general staff.

Mr. MORRIS. In that capacity you heard that this report had been submitted to your Soviet superiors about the German war preparations?

Mr. AKHMEDOFF. I did not say it. It was reported to me.

Mr. MORRIS. By whom was it reported?

Mr. AKHMEDOFF. By a source whose name was Shkvor.

Mr. MORRIS. Spell that, please.

Mr. AKHMEDOFF. S-h-k-v-o-r. He was vice president of Skoda plant in Czechoslovakia in—

Mr. MORRIS. What did he report?

Mr. AKHMEDOFF. This gentleman was not a paid agent. He was patriotic Czech and the Russians got him into an intelligence plan on his patriotic feelings. He was looking for revenge on Germans and agreed to work for the Russian Government, but Russians forgot and put aside his patriotic feelings, used him in a very good way as agent.

They do it always. This source reported that the Germans are concentrating their troops on the Soviet frontiers, that the German high command and Government order to stop the Soviet military orders on Skoda plants and in the second half of June 1941, the Germans are going to declare war against the U. S. S. R.

That was one of the most important informations got by the RU—not in 1941, in all years when there exist their military intelligence.

Because of the report of that information it was sent immediately to the members of the Politburo, including Stalin.

The same night I was called back to the RU. That means in English military intelligence department.

Mr. MORRIS. So whenever you use the word RU, you are using it in that sense, the military intelligence department?

Mr. AKHMEDOFF. That is right. And deputy chief for the military intelligence department, Major General Panfilov showed me this cablegram with the resolution of Stalin which was written and signed by Stalin with red ink, and it read:

This information is English provocation, find out who is making this provocation and punish him.

So I was sent to Germany to find out if that was true or not.

Mr. MORRIS. In other words, to determine whether or not this report of this agent was an accurate report?

Mr. AKHMEDOFF. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. It became your official assignment to pursue that?

Mr. AKHMEDOFF. That is right, besides other assignments. One of the most important assignments, I came to Germany at the end of May 1941. Saturday, June 21, 1941, we got another information that the Germans were going to declare war on Soviet Russia the next day, that is Sunday, June 22. That was sent immediately to Moscow headquarters and reported to Dekanozov, who was ambassador of Soviet Russia in Berlin and comic thing, Dekanozov, who was right hand of Stalin, still did not believe in that information and we were ordered to forget it and go to a picnic party the next day, but that picnic did not take place because at 3 in the morning, that was Sunday morning, Dekanozov was called to the Von Ribbentrop and delivered note about declaration of war by Germany.

Mr. MORRIS. How long were you in Berlin altogether?

Mr. AKHMEDOFF. Altogether it was about 3 weeks.

Mr. MORRIS. How did you get out of Germany?

Mr. AKHMEDOFF. I was interned by the Germans, because as vice president of Tass I had no diplomatic passport. My passport was the usual passport for Government employees.

Tass correspondents do not have diplomatic passports usually. It was in my time.

Mr. MORRIS. How long were you interned?

Mr. AKHMEDOFF. I was taken to a concentration camp in Berlin. It was about 3 weeks until we were exchanged by the Germans. Diplomats arrested in Germany were taken via Belgrade to the Turkish-Bulgaria frontier and the Russians came by way of Kuba, Tibilisi to Germany.

So I came to Turkey. It was perhaps at the end of July or August of 1941. In Turkey I got the directive of the chief of Soviet military intelligence to stay in Turkey and direct military intelligence against Germany from Turkish territory; I was neutral and in order to cover my activities I was given title as press attaché of the Soviet Ambassador in Ankara.

Mr. MORRIS. That was cover?

Mr. AKHMEDOFF. Of course it was cover.

Mr. MORRIS. How long did you stay there?

Mr. AKHMEDOFF. I stayed over there until the 3d of June 1942, when I broke with Soviet Government and the Communist Party.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you have a wife at that time?

Mr. AKHMEDOFF. No. My wife was—I don't know if she was killed or she died, by natural causes, but I got a telegram in the autumn of 1941, perhaps in October or November, and that telegram was very short, and it stated that your wife died in a few days, and there was no explanation how it happened. I was just crazy. The second paragraph of the same telegram had word that director, which means the chief of military intelligence, "Hoped that you will fight for your glorious fatherland in a better way."

So I tried to find out why she died, and I could not find it out in any way.

Mr. MORRIS. Where did she die?

Mr. AKHMEDOFF. She died in Sverdlovsk district in Urals. Perhaps in the village of Pervonaysk, if I remember it correctly.

The CHAIRMAN. From whom did you receive the telegram?

Mr. AKHMEDOFF. From the chief of the military intelligence department. I knew from her letter that she was evacuated to Urals when the Germans were advancing to Moscow, and they were forced to work in potato field and so on just to keep on.

Mr. MORRIS. Doing forced labor, in other words?

Mr. AKHMEDOFF. Yes; that is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, this witness has given us his background, his history, his experience with Soviet military intelligence. With the limitations of time and place that are inherent in his testimony, he is prepared to give us some information that I think would be of interest to the committee in pursuing the line of inquiry that you suggested at the beginning of the session; namely, that of following up, determining the nature of Soviet espionage rings and possibly giving us some clews to their operations.

He has asked permission, and he has complied with our 24-hour hour rule, to make a short statement. I cannot see any reason why he should not be allowed to make the statement. He has complied with the rule, and he has given us the reason for making the statement and I see no reason why he should not be allowed to make the statement.

The CHAIRMAN. You may proceed with your statement.

Mr. AKHMEDOFF. I, Ismail Gusseynovich Akhmedoff, ex-lieutenant colonel of the military intelligence department of the general staff of the Red army, have the following statement:

On the 3d of June 1942, in Istanbul, Turkey, I broke with the Government of the U. S. S. R. and All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, renounced my Soviet citizenship, and went to the Turkish authorities asking for asylum as political refugee.

From this crucial date in my life history, I did my best to denounce Soviet subversive activities and I did that always on my own initiative.

I had joined voluntarily the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks in 1921, for, being young, emotional, and unexperienced, I believed that communism would bring happiness, freedom, equality, and the same degree of political freedom to the national minorities of the former Tzarist Empire of Russia.

I had joined voluntarily the Red army in 1925, for I believed that it was an instrument of peace, or defense, and not of any kind of aggression.

Then, being little by little admitted into the inner circles of Communist Party, climbing up and up along the thorny roads of Soviet military hierarchy, I saw the true face of communism, of Soviet dictatorship, and its weapon of aggression—the Red army. I saw the tears, the bloodshed, the horrors of the liquidation of uprisings against the Soviet tyranny in the Middle Asia and Tzars-Caucuses, collectivization and of forced labor, the purges, the Soviet-Finnish War, the occupations of Baltic countries and Bessarabia. I was terrified and ashamed for the cruel methods of Soviet government.

This was an indication that I was having spiritual conflict with myself. Finally, I asked myself the most important question: Was it worth to fight for communism? Was communism a right kind of prescription against the social disease called by many as crisis of human society?

I am proud to declare here that in the end of 1930's, while still living and working in the U. S. S. R., I was able to answer those vital questions in the positive way and to make up my mind to break with the Soviets whenever chances would come.

My answers were these:

Communism is not worth to fight for. For the contrary, it was necessary and worth to fight against communism, to fight by all means if we wish the spiritual values of mankind do not submerge into the dark seas of evil.

That is because communism is Godless, is unscientific, is outmoded.

Why?

At first, after great deal of thinking, I rejected so-called philosophy of communism. I cannot accept the materialistic idea that the whole universe, beginning from the tiny single atom and ending with extra-galactic nebulae, the wonderful orderliness of the natural phenomena, the mysteries of life and death are just created by some accident from meaningless chaos.

I do believe that the whole universe, including ourselves, are created by God. That our life has its purpose and meaning. I do believe that our souls are immortal.

Coming to that, the most important conclusion to me, I found my lost religion, which is Islam, and with it peace of my mind.

As a logical result of this thought I rejected the materialistic interpretation of the history of human activity. Therefore, I could not accept that the bloody "proletarian revolutions" are the only remedy of conflicts between the labor and capital.

The whole life is conflict. Nevertheless, there are many ways to settle those conflicts. The social experiences in the west had proven that there are more effective ways in settling those conflicts between the labor and capital.

I have seen and am convinced that the Soviet system does not serve the interests of the people of the U. S. S. R. The Government of the U. S. S. R. is not government of people, by people, and for people. It is not even the dictatorship of proletariat. It is the dictatorship of Communist rulers in the Kremlin which have in their minds the fantastic and criminal idea to rule the world to suppress freedom and to convert the free world into a gigantic concentration camp.

So, inwardly, I have done and finished with communism while I was still living in the U. S. S. R. Outwardly, I could not express myself because of well-known Soviet conditions.

Therefore, there was only one way to escape Soviets and fight them and this one way was to get a chance to be posted to some Soviet foreign service.

For me this chance came in the form of my appointment to the Soviet Military Intelligence Department of General Staff. After 9 months' service as chief of the technical intelligence section of the above-mentioned department, I was posted into the field, to Germany for intelligence purposes, under the cover as vice president of TASS in Berlin, and under the cover name of Georgi Petrovich Nikolayeff. That happened in the end of May 1941.

I could not defect to Germans for the Germany of Hitler was another form of totalitarian state. Finally, due to the Germano-Soviet War I was posted in Turkey. From there I was ordered to organize and carry out intelligence operations against Germany. Istanbul was my headquarters. The title of press attaché of Soviet Embassy in Turkey was my cover.

As far as there was the war and the western democratic powers were allies with Soviets, I decided for a while to carry out my duties. Besides, I had a little hope; nevertheless, a hope that Soviets would change their internal and foreign policies under the new circumstances.

My little hopes were ruined very quickly. For my sincere desire to cooperate with the representatives of allies in our common struggle against the enemy, I was labeled by Moscow as an "opportunist" and "Fascist."

When soldiers of the Red army, of the armies of the Western Allies, were dying on the battlefronts, the official representatives of Kremlin were systematically calling among themselves U. S. A. and England by unprintable names and threatening that one day, after Germany's collapse, they would do and finish with other "capitalistic" countries.

Then, contrary to the previous directives of Moscow, I was ordered by Vinogradoff, then Soviet Ambassador to Turkey, to carry out political espionage against Turkey in general, and at least try by all means to enlist into Soviet service some prominent Turkish editors and members of Turkish Parliament as Falih Rifki Atay, Hyseyin Cahit Yalchin, Ahmet Emin Ralman, in particular.

Being myself Turk, I rejected categorically his offer, motivating that espionage against the Turks was none of my business.

As the result of all that, the atmosphere around me was darkened and in the end of May 1942 I was recalled back to the U. S. S. R. to give account on my behavior. Instead of going back and be silent toy of Moscow bosses, I preferred to stay in the free countries and fight communism. Since that date, for 11 years, I fought communism by act.

Gentlemen, I came before your subcommittee on my own request as a voluntary witness. I promise you to tell the whole truth about Soviet intelligence activities against the free world. I am ready to testify to it publicly if that would be necessary. In acting this way I am motivated by my desire to fight communism. That testimony and publicity can cost my life. But there are some moral values bigger than life itself. So help me God.

I have known hundreds of high-ranking officers of the Soviet Army, scores of members of the Communist Party of Soviet Union. Some of them are now prominent figures in the U. S. S. R. I know, and I am sure in that, some of them have better inner feelings, are not corrupted by Communist psychology, and have a critical attitude toward Soviet regime.

I am sure that there are Soviet officials in the various Soviet foreign services scattered all over the world waiting for some chance to break with Soviets and to get to freedom.

I should like to call publicly upon such persons to find their own ways to freedom and to join struggle against the communism.

Mr. Chairman, I would just add two words to my statement. After I broke with the Soviets I was living for 8 years in Turkey. In 1950, I was granted Turkish citizenship. In connection with that I crossed down my name as Akhmedoff. Akhmedoff was furnished. I took, as it is custom in Turkey, the name Ege, in honor of the District Ege in which I was living all these years since 1950.

Now, my name is Ismail Ege. I have nothing to be afraid from the Soviet. And soon if somebody is going to discover that I had such name, I am absolutely open, since I am in the fight on communism.

Mr. MORRIS. You left Turkey in 1950?

Mr. AHKMEDOFF. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Where did you go in 1950?

Mr. AHKMEDOFF. In 1950 I came to Italy and West Germany and I was working for the international Envoy Co., which is a branch of General Electric Co.

Mr. MORRIS. You stayed in West Germany until 1953; did you not?

Mr. AHKMEDOFF. That is right. I came to the United States on February 29, 1953.

(Witness addressed as Mr. Ege from here on.)

Mr. MORRIS. I suppose we should call you Mr. Ege from now on.

Mr. Ege, would you tell us what steps you made to communicate with American intelligence officers after your defection from the Soviet organization?

Mr. EGE. In order to tell it in sequence, at first I took legal steps when I still was press attaché of Soviet Ambassador in Turkey. I did pay my respect to American consular officials in Istanbul in the winter of 1942, perhaps in March or February.

I talked to that gentleman openly, that I am a Soviet officer, I am going to break with Soviets on ideological grounds.

As far as war was going I hated not to desert war; I was still official. I told him if it would be all right to enter as private of anybody in the SU Army, and to fight Japan and/or Germany, and the battlefield, I would be glad to aid.

But because of friendship and everybody was thinking that Russia was sincere, my proposal was not turned down, but I got no answer and I don't blame the consul general for it because of the situation.

Then in 1945 I addressed, I sent a letter to the Ambassador in Turkey, Mr. Wilson, giving him my background and stating that I have got information which concern the security of the United States. I got a letter instructing me to Istanbul. I was interviewed in Istanbul in 1945. I have information which I am going to repeat now here.

Then in 1948, I was interviewed in a lengthy way by an FBI representative.

Mr. MORRIS. FBI in what year, 1948?

Mr. EGE. November 1948, at the time when the President's election was.

Mr. MORRIS. You imparted your knowledge of the Soviet intelligence organization to the FBI in 1948?

Mr. EGE. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Since then to whom have you imparted this information?

Mr. EGE. Since then—

Mr. MORRIS. Have you seen the FBI again?

Mr. EGE. Several times I have.

Mr. MORRIS. Since you have come to this country?

Mr. EGE. That is right.

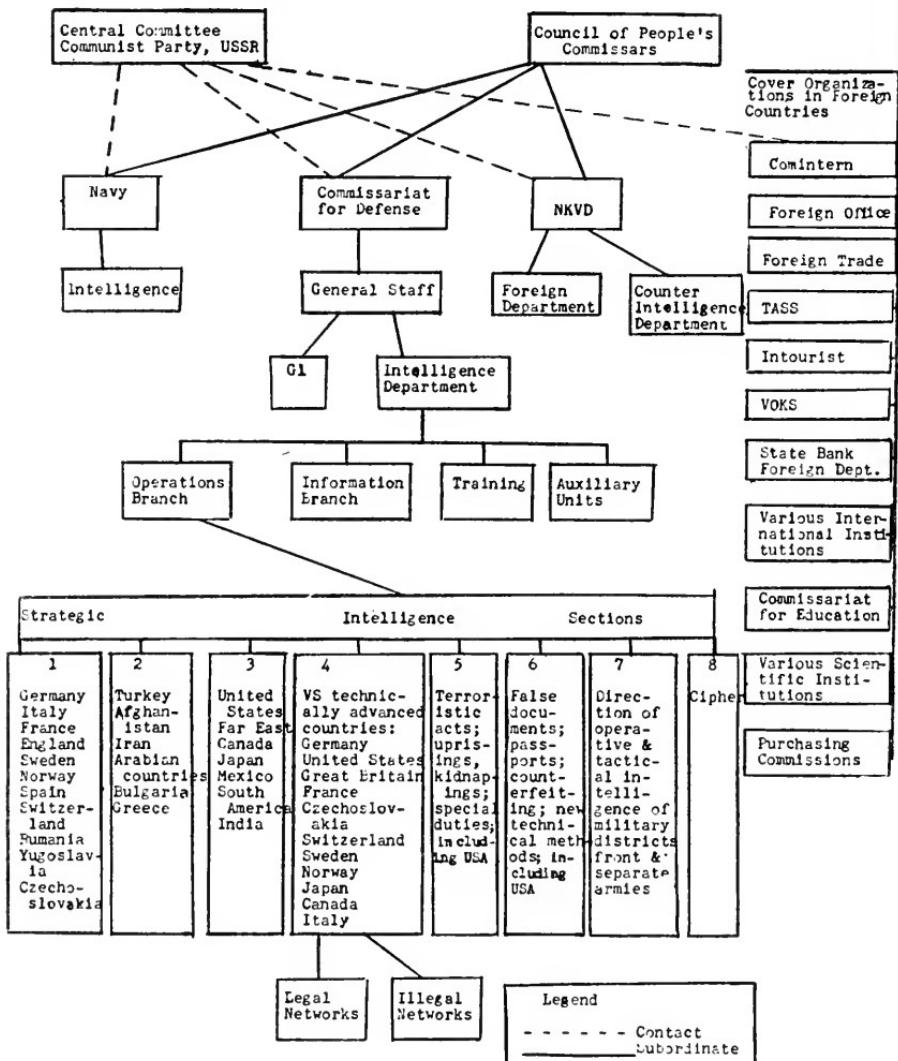
Mr. MORRIS. Now, Mr. Ege, one American witness, at least she was an American agent, and her experience brought her strictly within the American scope of things, has testified that to her knowledge there were four espionage rings working in the Government in the United States. I know you are going to give us great details on the general nature of the staff, but your testimony here today will be related with particularity to that aspect of our investigation which indicated that there may well still be 2 more of these particular 4 rings still in existence in Washington. That is a possibility the committee has not been able to determine, whether or not they are still operating.

To your knowledge, and, first, based on your own knowledge and based on your own estimate of the Soviet intelligence organization, how many espionage rings were operating in the United States in the years 1941, 1942, when you defected from the Soviet organization?

Mr. EGE. Can I demonstrate on the chart in order to be more explicit?

(The chart referred to follows:)

CHART OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOVIET INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM
As of May 1941.



Mr. MORRIS. You may.

Mr. EGE. That chart was composed by me and that is of the Soviet intelligence system as of May 1941. At that time the Soviet had three channels organizing international espionage against the whole world.

One channel was NKVD, which means the military or at that time commissariat for the internal affairs.

Then commissariat for defense, which is now military, and that is military for defense, and Navy.

All of these were, of course, subordinate to the council or people's commissars.

Mr. MORRIS. Were they subordinate to the central committee of the Communist Party?

Mr. EGE. I would not say legally, because legally the Communist Party is out; they have connections. But there is one real boss of the

Soviet Union, the central committee of Communist Party. From the legal point of view we cannot tell that they are subordinated.

But the political party in power, the only party and as far as all members of council of people's commissars or members of the Politburo and central committee, it is under the central committee of the Communist Party.

Mr. MORRIS. Actually, though, the lines drawn there, if this is a realistic basis, the lines drawn from the central committee could be stronger lines than the lines from the council of people's commissariat?

Mr. EGE. That is right. I cannot in reality say it is so. You are right. I am just pointing out here from—

Mr. MORRIS. The formal relationship is that they are under the council of people's commissars, but actually they are run by the central committee of the Communist Party.

Mr. EGE. That is right, because all are run by the presidium of the old Communist Party.

Now, commissariat for defense had its general staff, and general staff, as any general staff, has its big departments, G-1, G-2, G-3, and so on. G-1 was for the operation and G-2, that is intelligence department.

Historically, that intelligence department of the Red army went through the reorganization, changing its name from time to time. It was known, when the Red army was organized and when there was no general staff, but the main staff of the Red army, as the registration department of the Red army.

Then the second bureau of the army general staff. Then fourth department of the general staff. Then the seventh department of the general staff, and then just intelligence department and now it is operating at the main department.

Mr. MORRIS. When you say now, what do you mean by that statement, as of the time of this chart?

Mr. EGE. No; by now, I mean today. But at the time, May 1941, it was the intelligence department.

I see from Soviet papers that now they call it the main intelligence department. That is not secret.

Anyway, the name is not important. The importance is the function. From the day it was created it carried out intelligence operations against the free world.

During my time that intelligence department consisted of four main bodies: Operations branch, information branch, training branch, and auxiliary units.

Under operations branch it included the group of sections which were conducting agent operations. That is real espionage in foreign countries.

The information branch is the branch to whom materials and secret data procured by the operative sections is sent for evaluation, and dissemination and for further utilization.

The training contains schools, academies, their research center for communications and auxiliary, sanitary and sewer, and welfare.

Now, operations branch, as of May 1941, consisted of eight sections. Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Eight is cipher and that was called operations because of the importance of cipher.

But it had nothing to do with the conducting of espionage operations.

Now, the seventh was directions of operative and tactical intelligence of the military districts front and separate armies. It perhaps is known, and still I have to stress it, that every military district, especially border districts, and separate armies and front located on the frontier area as Transcaucasia, Turkistan, Fares, had their own intelligence sections to operate along the frontiers of foreign countries.

These sections were directed by the seventh section.

Now, coming to this end, the first section was responsible for organization of military intelligence against western powers in Europe, that is in Germany, Italy, France, England, as you see here.

The second was responsible for organization of military espionage against the Middle East, Turkey, Afghanistan, Iran, Arabia countries, and Bulgaria and Greece.

The third one was concerned with the United States—that was the second section which was responsible for the organization of military and political espionage against the United States—and Canada and the Far East.

So that was a big and responsible section.

Mr. MORRIS. In other words, probably for our purposes, that third is the most important section.

Mr. EGE. That is right.

And the fourth was the section for procurement of technical materials from advanced countries, such as United States, England, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Norway, Canada, Italy.

Mr. MORRIS. That was your section?

Mr. EGE. That was my section.

Mr. MORRIS. You told us in executive session, did you not, that you had reports from the Aberdeen Proving Ground during that period, did you not?

Mr. EGE. I did.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us about that, just by way of giving us an example of the kind of intelligence material that was coming from the United States to you as a member of that section?

Mr. EGE. In 1941—it was in the winter and by winter I mean February, March—to my attention came a list of materials from the United States through Amtorg, which was using the diplomatic channels as it is the usual way in intelligence in Soviet Russia. And there were hundreds of pages of technical data, photostats, blueprints, and photos of latest American tanks, artillery guns, and electronic devices, developed and tested at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

Now, as I talk to you, the usual procedure is when agents of the operative section get such material it is sent to the information branch in order to evaluate it. The intelligence agent is not competent, himself, to evaluate all technical data. But this material was considered so important they sent General Golikov, who was chief of Soviet Military Intelligence at that time. Golikov took it immediately to report to the chief of general staff of the Red army, and 2 or 3, I think 3 times, that material was got this way. It was procured by the illegal residents of the fourth section who had transferred in their turn their material to the legal residents of the fourth section operating under cover of Amtorg in New York.

Mr. MORRIS. You say this particular intelligence material was procured by the illegal representatives in the United States.

Mr. EGE. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Who transmitted them to the legal representatives who were operating under the cover of Amtorg in the United States?

Mr. EGE. That is right; through cutouts.

Mr. MORRIS. That, you say, took place in the spring of 1941?

Mr. EGE. No; in winter, in March, February 1941, because in the spring I was in German business and I was preparing my own cover.

Mr. MORRIS. That was during the Stalin-Hitler pact, when there was some kind of alliance between Hitler and Stalin?

Mr. EGE. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. I think the question originally was for you to give us, based on your own knowledge and experience, the number of rings that were operated.

Mr. EGE. The fifth section, that was the most dreadful and I would say inhuman section which was responsible for the organization of terroristic action, sabotage action, kidnaping, and so on.

The sixth section was responsible for procuring false documents, passports, counterfeit, and introduction of new technical methods.

The fifth section and sixth section were having their own network in the United States. That I know, because the chief of the fifth section was my classmate from the general staff college, major of General Staff Melnikov. He was deputy chief and the chief was Colonel Mansurov. Melnikov, having business contact with the fourth section, was talking about their activity in the United States, not disclosing, of course, the number of network or the names.

The sixth section was commanded by Bolshakov. At that time he was colonel. Then he came to the United States as major general and he was military attaché in Washington in 1945 and 1946. And he had, because he was working sometimes in force before me, he had his network in Canada and the United States.

Now, in order to come to this number you were asking me about, I want to tell a few words about the structure of Soviet networks in foreign countries.

Usually the Soviet intelligence organization has two channels, one is so-called legal network, which in Soviet intelligence it is understood are networks consisting of Soviet citizens working in some Soviet foreign office or in some Soviet office working as Tass, Voks, foreign section of the state bank, Amtorg, foreign offices and so on.

I will tell it afterward, a little later. Persons working here, of course, have Soviet passports. Sometimes they have false names, sometimes they have real names. It depends on the situation and the background of the person. They are conducting the espionage under cover of these organizations and that kind of network is full legal network.

Mr. MORRIS. It is not legal in our sense of the word, not that it is permitted by us, but it is more formal.

Mr. EGE. That is right. It is not legal, of course, but in order to differentiate from illegal network. By illegal network, it is understood network of agents called residents in Soviet terminology who consist of foreigners, of American citizens, of British citizens, of Turkish citizens. They don't need cover because they have their names and passports and they are traveling. They might have a high position in Government so they don't need cover.

Such a network is called illegal network in Soviet Russia intelligence.

As a result, every section has its legal and illegal network, and at least they will have two, in order if one is out, something happens, still to have another one ready for the work. That is minimum.

Mr. MORRIS. They have 2 legal and 2 illegal, at least?

Mr. EGE. That is right. That is minimum. They might have 3 or 4 even. The more the better—for them; I mean.

Now, having third, fourth, fifth, sixth sections which are conducting espionage activities against the United States, it is possible and permissible to assume that at least there were 8 legal and 8 illegal networks on the line of general staff, intelligence department.

They got NKVD which got its foreign department, counterintelligence department.

Now, NKVD is the right hand of the central committee Communist Party and these two bodies—it is paradoxical the people from here don't like the people from here [indicating] and the people from NKVD don't trust the general staff officers as a general rule. Now, as far as NKVD, the right hand of the Communist Party and people are more trusted, they are given more finances, and they have more expansion, so, just being conservative, it is possible to think that at least the number of these legal and illegal networks from the line of NKVD is at least about 8 or 9.

Now, I would say at a minimum there are 25 networks, legal and illegal, if we subdivided the legal and illegal from the standpoint of Soviet terminology you still have 20 legal organizations.

What is the more important thing and I have to stress it here, each illegal network and legal network are separate and individual.

So, for instance, if the fourth section would have its legal network, it is individual, and on most occasions they are not known to other people.

Mr. MORRIS. In fact, you told us in executive session, did you not, that there was an organization working for the third section, that you wanted in the fourth section? Do you remember telling us about the Institute of Pacific Relations in the third section in the executive session?

Mr. EGE. I will repeat it here. That question of IPR came to my attention in the late autumn of 1941. Perhaps you will remember the year of 1941 was one which was characterized by the danger of war between Soviet Russia and Germany. There was no war in the autumn of 1940, and the early spring of 1941. War was declared by the Germans June 22, 1941.

But general staff of the Red army estimated that war was coming because of the political and military situation.

So the military intelligence department was engaged in the working out of so-called mobilization plans for the future agent work.

According to the directive of Golekov who got his—

Mr. MORRIS. That is G-o-l-e-k-o-v? Who was Golekov?

Mr. EGE. He was lieutenant general rank and he was chief of military Soviet intelligence department in 1941.

The chiefs of the sections were ordered to work out alternative plans for the Communist war. We had two plans. One was to take into consideration that Germany was being engaged in war with Soviet

Government and perhaps potentially, looking forward, that the United States would be a temporary ally in that case.

The second alternative was having in mind that U. S. S. R. would be engaged in war with the United States, having as an ally Germany.

And we, having to work out for both all these alternative plans, how to organize quickly if that war is going to happen, how to finance it, how to organize communications, which is very important and difficult.

The chief of my American subsection, Vartanyan Archak Armenakovich, rank, brigadier engineer, which is equal to major general—he was in person responsible for the plans against the United States as technical section.

So he came down to report to me—he was chief of American subsection of the fourth section, which was under my command—to report that it would be a nice idea to include in this plan IPR.

I was a newcomer to the intelligence department. I had no idea what was IPR.

Mr. MORRIS. IPR was the Institute of Pacific Relations?

Mr. EGE. I know, because Vartanyan reported to me that IPR was the Institute of Pacific Relations, and he told that Vartanyan, what I have to tell here, his background. He is outstanding in Russian intelligence. He was employed by Russian intelligence and in 1938 and 1937 he was working in the United States as chief engineer of Amtorg and that was his cover, he was legal resident of our military intelligence department.

So he knew that thing. He told that IPR is a good channel, why we don't use it.

I told him that as far as we were technical intelligence, perhaps it is used by the first section. He insists still that we have to use it.

It was my duty to report to Golekov that some chiefs of subsections are advising us to use this channel of IPR in case of war and for intelligence work in general.

Golekov listened to me, answered that it is already used by the third section and that is not for fourth, which is technical, and that is all I know about IPR.

It was not up to me to question my chief. The intelligence business is business where people less speak the better and when they don't go into the function of the sections.

Mr. MORRIS. The sum and substance of the whole thing was that you were told that the third section was using it and the fourth section should not therefore use it?

Mr. EGE. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will recess at this time, Colonel. We will reconvene at 2:30.

(Thereupon, at 1:45 p. m., a recess was taken until 2:30 p. m., same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

The hearing reconvened at 2:30 p. m., upon the expiration of the recess.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order.

Mr. Morris, will you proceed with the questioning of the witness?

TESTIMONY OF ISMAIL EGE—Resumed

MR. MORRIS. Now, Mr. Ege, will you tell us briefly what you mean by some of these cover organizations in foreign countries that you have on your chart?

MR. CHAIRMAN, before we begin, may I offer for the record, to be inserted in the record at the time that Mr. Ege first commenced his testimony about this particular structure, a small version of the chart that appears on the board.

SENATOR JENNER. It may go into the record and become a part of the record.

(The chart appears at p. 1012.)

MR. EGE. Now, all these operations, sections, called sections for agents operating—in Russian they are called agenturnye otdelyi—in order to send intelligence officers, had to use various Soviet organizations operating in foreign countries.

Suppose some correspondents of Tass, Rogov, for instance—

MR. MORRIS. Is that Vladimir Rogov?

MR. EGE. That is right.

MR. MORRIS. That is R-o-g-o-v?

MR. EGE. R-o-g-o-v.

MR. MORRIS. Now, you say he was working in the third section?

MR. EGE. That is right.

MR. MORRIS. What was his rank?

MR. EGE. Major in my time.

MR. MORRIS. When was that?

MR. EGE. January or February 1941.

MR. MORRIS. He worked in the section next to yours, the third section?

MR. EGE. The third section; that is right.

MR. MORRIS. In other words, he was an intelligence officer in that section?

MR. EGE. That is right. He was sometimes mysteriously disappearing and nobody in the department is asking. Nobody saw him.

MR. MORRIS. May I interrupt the testimony of this witness at this time to bring into perspective here some of the testimony we took last year about Mr. Rogov? I think it fits in very nicely with the testimony being given today.

MR. CHAIRMAN, in the course of our hearings on the Institute of Pacific Relations, we discovered 2 letters in the files, at least 2 letters, bearing on Vladimir Rogov; first is a letter dated January 17, 1944, from Edward C. Carter to Alger Hiss in Washington, D. C. This reads:

My friend, Vladimir Rogov, Tass correspondent enroute Moscow to London, will be Washington Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Knows Chinese language. Been China 5 years. Was in Shanghai following Pearl Harbor until last March. Perhaps you, Hornbeck, would enjoy meeting him. If so, please communicate Tass, Washington.

Signed by Edward C. Carter.

And there was a telegram at the same time sent to Laughlin Currie.

Another document, which appears on page 144 of the hearings, reads:

Here is copy of a telegram I have just sent to Alger Hiss.

This was sent to Rose Yardumian, paid secretary of the Washington office of the IPR.

When we tried to subpoena Rose Yardumian to be a witness we discovered she had been in Red China at the time of the hearings.

This telegram says:

Here is a copy of the telegram I have just sent to Alger Hiss. Would you telephone him that I think Hornbeck and he would greatly appreciate a private talk with Rogov. I also enclose a copy of a telegram I have sent to Currie. You might phone Currie, too, telling him I think he would like to talk with Rogov.

Then it goes on. There is an answer to that from the secretary, Rose Yardumian, which reads:

I received your letter of January 17 with copies of the telegrams you sent Mr. Hiss and Mr. Currie. I called Alger Hiss yesterday morning and he told me that he had received your wire, but was sure that I would understand that he could not make the first advance in arranging a private talk with Rogov. He said that if Larry Todd—
of Tass—

wanted to bring Rogov to Hornbeck's office they would not refuse to see him.

Yardumian says:

I am not sure I understand the machinations of our State Department. Mr. Currie has arranged to see Rogov at 12 o'clock today. Colonel Faymonville is returning to Washington from New York this morning and is supposed to get in touch with our office then. Rogov and Bill have been at the Cosmos Club for the last 2½ hours talking with Lattimore, Remer, and Vincent.

In the record we have a recommendation from Mr. Motylev who was identified as one of the Soviet officials of the IPR.

Motylev said that he thought Remer would be named to represent them in New York on the staff before the conference. This could not be confirmed until Rukharin came back, but he thought this would be worked out. Edward C. Carter explains it would also be desirable to have a Soviet person on the international staff in the period between conferences. He suggested someone like Rogov.

Now, was this the same Rogov that we are talking about here, Mr. Ege?

Mr. EGE. I don't know about the facts you were reading. I knew Rogov who was in the Russian Military Intelligence Department.

Now, using Tass as cover for the operations of officers is not unusual. It is in the country the usual thing because when somebody from the General Staff office is going to some foreign country to act as an agent of the Intelligence Department he cannot go with his passport where it is written major of General Staff, Rogov and so on.

He had to have some cover, so it was used as cover. It was very characteristic of Tass in Germany—for instance, the president of Tass was a person called Tarasov and whose real name is Uden. He was resident of NKVD in Germany.

Now, in the Tass staff agency in Berlin, there was Kudryavtsev Sergi.

Mr. MORRIS. You were in the Tass office in Berlin, were you not?

Mr. EGE. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. You were there as an intelligence officer?

Mr. EGE. I was an intelligence officer with Chovpsev, president of Tass.

Mr. MORRIS. So now when you are speaking of the makeup of Tass in Berlin, you are speaking of it on the basis of your own direct experience in that office?

Mr. EGE. That is right. I was talking that the president of Tass, Tarasov, was representative of the NKVD apparatus and I, as second person after him, as vice president, was representing the Intelligence Department of the General Staff.

And Kudryavtsev Sergi was correspondent of Tass and for 2 or 3 years working for the fourth section as agent. There was another representative of Tass who came 1 week before me and who was working for the fourth section. I don't remember his name.

There was a correspondent of Tass in Berlin, Yehosef Verchopsev. I don't know exactly whether he was working for NKVD, but for Military Intelligence he was not working.

That was the Tass organization in Berlin and the present attaché of the Soviet Ambassador, Levrov, was again representative of NKVD, individual representative of NKVD.

Now, when I was forced to Turkey to Ankara and Istanbul, Tass was full of Soviet agents again. Vishnyakov who was president of Tass in Ankara, was resident of NKVD. Mikhailov, who was correspondent of Tass in Istanbul was major of section of the Intelligence Department of the Red Army.

Mr. MORRIS. These are all intelligence officers either under the NKVD or intelligence officers for the General Staff who were operating under the cover of Tass?

Mr. EGE. That is right. And Morozov who was also Tass correspondent in Istanbul, was in reality colonel of General Staff and was working for the second section.

Lakayeva who was correspondent of Tass in Istanbul was working for Navy Intelligence.

Mr. MORRIS. How did Rogov fit into that? You said that Rogov was a Tass man.

Mr. EGE. That is right.

Now, as far as I saw him in the first section, they could appoint him to China, Far East, or United States, I don't know, because that was not business of mine, but as far as in Tass, he was having cover of Tass, that is my assumption, but I don't know exactly.

What I know exactly was that Rogov was intelligence officer in the Military Department in February and March of 1951.

Mr. MORRIS. Was Constantine Oumansky also a Tass man?

Mr. EGE. In my time the director of Tass in Soviet Union, in Moscow I mean, Chravin, was director of Tass.

According to my knowledge Chravin was before Oumansky director of Tass.

Mr. MORRIS. Was Oumansky also an intelligence officer?

Mr. EGE. I don't know. I know he was Ambassador to the United States from Soviet Union.

I want to clear one thing. What I am talking, that while Tass as a whole body is intelligence organization, it is still a news agency, but the Soviet organizations are using it as a cover.

Sometimes it is quite possible that some correspondent of Tass is pure correspondent, having nothing with intelligence, but that might be, in my opinion, a very rare case. As far as I saw in Ger-

many and Turkey, everybody was connected with some intelligence channel.

The Foreign Trade Commissariat has in every foreign country its representatives who are called Torgpred, which means representative of Foreign Trade Commissariat and that person is second after ambassador in his rank.

Now, that organization under the Torgpred, it is so impersonal, consisting of mostly engineers, technicians, and so on, especially it was true for Amtorg in the United States. Now, persons in Amtorg or foreign-trade representatives in other countries were used by the intelligence department and they were having foreign-trade representatives as cover for them.

For instance, Portapovo, who was Torgpred of Soviet Union in Rome in 1941, was legal resident of the fourth section. When war was declared by Germany, Portapovo was transferred from Rome to Ankara, Istanbul, and still he was working for the fourth section.

I mentioned Vartanyan. He was chief engineer of Amtorg in New York here and having that cover he was working as legal representative for the fourth section.

When Vartanyan was called back to the Soviet Union his place was occupied by a person called Korovin, who was chief engineer of Amtorg after Vartanyan, and he was legal resident of the fourth section. And Vartanyan used to work with a person called Baranov, who was engineer and he was naval intelligence officer working for the fourth section.

The same holds for the Foreign Office. For instance, ambassador, consular. Everybody in the Soviet Embassy engaged in diplomatic activity or nondiplomatic activity at the same time he was working for some intelligence channel as NKVD or General Staff intelligence or Navy.

In Germany in 1941, just before the break of war, the first consular of the Soviet in Berlin, Kabolov, was chief resident of NKVD and factually speaking he was more powerful than Dekanozov, and if we take Ankara in 1941-42, the first secretary, second secretary, third secretary of Soviet Embassy were engaged in espionage activity.

The first secretary was working for NKVD. The second secretary was working for the military intelligence, the third secretary was working for the military intelligence and consul general of the Soviet Union in Istanbul, Akimov, was, in fact, assistant resident to military attaché in Ankara, Tokol Lyachterov.

I could demonstrate how all these organizations were used as cover by tens and tens of names. I am here under oath. I am not exaggerating something, or inventing. I can demonstrate everything by true facts that the tens of tens of persons working in Soviet Embassy and consulates were working under these covers for Soviet intelligence agents.

Now, here we have Comintern. That is a separate body. The Comintern was furnishing all its agents to the intelligence department, to NKVD. I don't know about Navy. But Navy was created somewhere in 1940.

As far as the general staff, I know persons that come from Comintern to work for the intelligence department. It was quite right to assume that as far as NKVD was more powerful, they were giving

representatives. Contact through Comintern was through the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The CHAIRMAN. You have various international institutions. Will you give us some elaboration on that?

Mr. EGE. As an example, I was telling here about IPR. I put here various international institutions. Their work, for instance, International Agrarian Institute, and so on.

The General Staff Intelligence Department used international bodies. Suppose there is war, for instance, between some country and the Soviet Union; of course, all Soviet Ambassadors and trading organizations and Tass are closed down, and everybody departs from the country, but international organizations are still working because they are not Soviet organizations.

The Soviets might have their affiliates here, sections, so it is a very convenient way to plant here agents and then to use for intelligence.

The CHAIRMAN. You are speaking now of May 1941, but unless they have changed their method of operation, you have no doubt in your mind that they are probably using the United Nations in the same fashion as they have used international agricultural committees, and so forth.

Mr. EGE. I am sure of it. For instance, the same Kudryavtsev who was Tass correspondent in Turkey, was transferred in 1941 to Moscow, and from Moscow he was sent to Canada where he got involved in the Canadian atomic-spy case. Kudryavtsev was one of the cutouts between the illegal network and the network of military attaché.

After that conduct Kudryavtsev was appointed to the Soviet delegation at the United Nations. That Kudryavtsev was agent for the fourth section and he worked under me for some time.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, may I at this time offer for the record certain excerpts from the security memorandum which we have described in our previous hearings? We introduced into the record, I believe, about two pages during the last series of hearings. The report was described by now Vice President Nixon as a top-secret security memorandum. It was circulated among the top officials of the United States Government, including the President of the United States, and it is dated November 1945. It is rather an extensive report, but in conjunction with the testimony of this witness today and some other witnesses whom we have here, I would like to offer for the record certain parts of that memorandum, described as it is as a top-secret security memorandum, as Mr. Nixon has described it. I would like to put it in the record.

The first page bears out precisely what this witness has been talking about and I would like to you, Mr. Ege, if you would, to listen and make observations on the accuracy of the statement.

This memorandum is dated November 1945. It reads:

INTRODUCTION

This memorandum has been prepared for the purpose of presenting in concise form the picture of Soviet espionage activity in the United States. It is divided into three sections: First, Soviet espionage activity between World War I and World War II; second, espionage activity during World War II; and third, Soviet espionage activity as it exists in the United States today.

Throughout the entire period under consideration Soviet espionage in the United States has depended upon the Communist organization in the United States for assistance. This has been particularly true during World War II.

It will be remembered that the governing body of the Soviet Union is the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, which meets at only certain intervals. During the interim periods the Council of Peoples Commissars is the actual controlling body. The membership of this Council as well as of the Presidium is composed of members of the All Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. Because of this interrelationship between the actual Government of the Soviet Union and All Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, it is not surprising that all espionage activities performed for the Soviet Union are closely related to Communist activities abroad.

As will be seen, however, individuals other than high officials of the Communist Party in the United States have been encouraged to withdraw from strictly Communist Party activities when engaged full time on Soviet espionage.

The Soviet Union has had two principal intelligence organizations actively engaged in large-scale espionage activities in foreign countries and particularly in the United States. These are the NKVD (Peoples Commissariat of Internal Affairs) and the Soviet military intelligence. Information obtained by these groups, as well as the other Soviet organizations, whose activities are related in intelligence spheres, are coordinated in Moscow and there disseminated to the interested divisions of the Soviet Government.

The NKVD, or Peoples Commissariat of Internal Affairs, was established by a decree of the Council of Peoples Commissars July 11, 1934, and contained the Department of States Security, which prior to that time had been known as the OGPU (Obyedinenoye Gossudarstvennoye Politicheskoye Upravlyeniye) of All Union Department of Political Administration. The OGPU was created in 1922 to succeed the CHEKA (VSYA-Rossiskaya Chrezviychainaya Komissia Po-Borbos Kentre Revolulisy) or the Extraordinary Commission To Combat Counterrevolution, Speculation, and Sabotage which was organized in December of 1917. Insofar as is known the CHEKA was primarily responsible for intelligence matters within the U. S. S. R., but its successor, the OGPU, as will be seen, established a foreign branch and the NKVD continued to operate in countries outside the Soviet Union.

Since June 1941, following the invasion of the Soviet Union by the Nazis, the Department of States Security of the NKVD has frequently been referred to as GUGBEZ (Gosudarstvinaia Uciejdennaia Gosudaraetvinai Bezapustnovisti).

The Soviet military intelligence organization which was established in 1921 was originally termed "the fourth department of the Red army." However, the fourth department was reorganized into the intelligence department of the general staff and within the past 5 years into the intelligence department of the Red army.

I submit there is a great resemblance between that description of the Soviet military intelligence as it appeared in this 1945 memorandum and as the witness gave it today.

Did you hear my reading of that, Mr. Ege?

Mr. EGE. I did, and I think that is precisely correct except a few minor things which are not important.

For instance, the name of the military intelligence department, it was at first registration department, as I was talking, then it was second bureau, then fourth department, and when Bezine was in Persia and Uritsky came as chief of that military intelligence department, it was called seventh department of general staff, and during Proskurov, after Uritsky was purged, it was called intelligence department.

During the Golikov period it was called the intelligence department of the general staff of the Red army.

Mr. MORRIS. May these 2 pages, pages 1 and certain sections of page 2, as I had designated here, go into the record at this time?

The CHAIRMAN. They may go into the record and become a part of the record.

(The material referred to is as follows:)

INTRODUCTION

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CANADIAN ASPECTS OF SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE UNITED STATES

As will be noted in this memorandum, there has been a considerable interchange of Soviet espionage agents between Canada and the United States. Through the efforts of Canadian Communists, Canadian passports and other Canadian identification papers have been obtained for use by Soviet espionage agents operating in the United States and for others temporarily resident in the United States who were destined for Soviet espionage missions elsewhere in the world. It will also be noted that information requested by the Soviets of their espionage agents in Canada related to matters affecting the security of the United States. In this latter regard, it has been pointed out that prior to World War II Soviet agents traveling in Europe and elsewhere on United States and Canadian passports were subject to little suspicion by reason of holding such passports because of the heterogenous nationality groups existing in both the United States and Canada and further because neither the United States nor Canada had recognized espionage systems abroad.

SCOPE OF THIS SURVEY

Investigation by this Bureau of the activities of the Communist Party in the United States has shown that the activities of the Soviets are not limited to espionage but also include the supervision of and dissemination of propaganda as well as the actual supervision in many instances of the organizational activities of the Communist Party in the United States.

This memorandum does not include a discussion of propaganda media of the Soviets in the United States nor does it deal with strictly Communist Party organizational activities. It has been confined to a survey of the espionage organizations of the Soviets in this country.

Many of the individuals named in this memorandum have at various times engaged in strictly propaganda or strictly party organizational activity. However, those phases of their conduct have not been treated herein.

SOVIET AGENTS ENTERING THE UNITED STATES AS REFUGEES

In London, England, at the outbreak of World War II, there was an organization known as the Far Eastern Fur Trading Co. operated by Uscher Zloczower, an Austrian, and Rubin Blucksman, also an Austrian. When the war commenced, Blucksman was the only officer of the firm in London and he was ordered interned. After his internment, an examination of the books and records of the Far Eastern Fur Trading Co. was in correspondence with Frank Kleges, who operated a firm known as the Anonymous Society for the Importation of Dried Beans in Paris, France. Other items found prompted the British authorities to interview Blucksman, and they determined through him that the Far Eastern Fur Trading Co. was one of the cover firms similar to Kleges' firm in Paris, which were associated with the firm of Wostwag in Berlin, which latter firm was the principal business cover for Soviet military espionage in Europe.

SOVIET ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES DURING WORLD WAR II

During the period preceding the entry of the United States into World War II, the Soviets were known to have utilized the offices of Amtorg as a base of espionage operations in the United States. Results of the investigation, as set forth in the preceding section of the memorandum, indicate that they had also used other Soviet agencies in the United States, such as Intourist and possibly the diplomatic and consular offices.

During the participation of the United States in World War II as an ally of the Soviet Union, it will be seen that the Soviets broadened their base of espionage operations against the United States, utilizing embassy personnel as heads of various intelligence organizations and also making use of the purchasing commission of the U. S. S. R. in the United States, more popularly known as the Soviet government purchasing commission, for increased military and industrial espionage activity.

Viktor Andreevich Kravchenko, former inspector for the Soviet government purchasing commission who broke with the Soviets in April 1944, advised an agent of this Bureau that each employee of the Soviet government purchasing commission is instructed to submit upon his return to Moscow a complete report of everything he saw and heard in the United States. He cited as an example the case of Semen Vassilenko, an employee of the purchasing commission who flew from Washington to Moscow in February 1944 with six big pouches of material regarding new and secret developments in war industry in the United States. Kravchenko stated that he knew Vassilenko was carrying secret material because he had known the latter for 15 years and had helped him load his pouches in the purchasing commission offices. Kravchenko reported that according to information subsequently received by the purchasing commission Vassilenko submitted such a complete and interesting report that he had been appointed to the Supreme Council for the Ukrainian U. S. S. R.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, did you know an agent named Adams?

Mr. EGE. I did.

Mr. MORRIS. Who was he?

Mr. EGE. Adams was illegal agent, or illegal resident, correctly speaking, of the fourth section.

I want to give his background.

Mr. MORRIS. He was in the fourth section, your section?

Mr. EGE. That is right. He came under this organization, illegal network. He was head of one network, having his contact with legal network through cutout.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by legal network through cutouts? Will you explain that word, "cutout"?

Mr. EGE. I mean by legal network the network that consists of Soviet agents who have Soviet passports. The persons who are working under some cover as Tass or Amtorg or foreign offices as consul and so on. Usually they have their own network of 4, 5, 6, or 2 persons, 1 is head of the network and he is called resident. The other ones are called agents, Soviet agent in Soviet military intelligence it is called legal residency.

Under illegal it means network consisting of foreign agents, United States citizens, British, or Turks. They have no cover, no Soviet organization.

Still somebody has to contact these two bodies because sometimes these networks mostly don't have a direct contact with Moscow headquarters.

So, the illegal resident is given Tass for conducting his operations and for directing the job of the illegal agents, to contact them, and the person who is going to contact the legal resident is called cutout. That is courier for communications.

Now, Adams was head of the illegal network of the United States.

Mr. MORRIS. For the fourth section?

Mr. EGE. For the fourth section. Before that, perhaps, he was working for another section because this chart is as of May 1941, and it is up to the organization of military intelligence department in 1940.

Before the number and character of sections were other ones that was reorganized according to the decree of general staff chief and chief, intelligence department.

Now, with Adams it was a long-standing practice, according to his file; Adams was born in some Scandinavian country, Sweden or Norway. He was all Bolshevik, working for the Comintern. He was a friend of Lenin and he was appointed in the early twenties director of the first Soviet auto plant in Moscow. He was engineer.

Mr. MORRIS. Would that be under Amtorg? Would that be a subdivision of Amtorg?

Mr. EGE. No; it would not be because the auto plant was in Moscow. It had nothing to do with Amtorg.

Mr. MORRIS. You say he was in the United States, though?

The CHAIRMAN. No, this is back in 1920.

Mr. EGE. I am talking about his background in Soviet Russia.

Now, in the late twenties, according to his file, he was sent to the United States as Soviet agent working for Amtorg to purchase auto parts and machine tools for auto plants.

According to his file he came several times legally in the name of Soviet foreign-trade organization, as Amtorg representative, and at that time he was legal agent of the military intelligence because he was Soviet citizen.

Now, somewhere in the late thirties, according to his file, he was sent illegally to the United States, according to Maria Polykova, who was chief of the European section, could qualify for military intelligence department, he was sent to the United States, I mean Adams,

through Canada by a false passport and when I was chief of the fourth section Adams was operating in the United States, having a contact with AMTORG foreign chief engineer Korovin, and procuring necessary data on various technical devices.

The interesting thing is, which would be a very good lesson, it was the decision of the chief of intelligence department, General Golikov, to call back Adams from the United States.

The reason was Adams was of long-standing practice, and everybody who was working under Berzine and Uritsky was, and Golikov had in his mind to call him back to send him to some "safe place" in Soviet Russia.

Adams being in contact, it was suggested it would be better for him to go back to Soviet Russia. Adams perhaps was more person. He refused diplomatic, he did not come.

When I was in 1941 in Russian intelligence department, until I departed for Germany, Adams was working for the fourth section.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, do you know his first name? Do you recall from your own experience Adams' first name?

Mr. EGE. I don't recollect exactly.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, may I at this point introduce another section of that security memorandum described as it has been described?

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed.

Mr. MORRIS. This bears on an individual who was under the surveillance of the security authorities at the time and Arthur Alexandrovitch Adams. I offer here two-thirds of one page which I would like to go into the record at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. It may go in the record, and it will become a part of the record.

Mr. MANDEL (reading) :

Arthur Alexandrovich Adams entered the United States at Buffalo, N. Y., May 17, 1938, on a fraudulent Canadian birth certificate obtained through the services of M. S. Milestone, of Toronto, Canada, who has been identified by the RCMP as a secret member of the Communist Party of Canada. Adams had previously been in the United States prior to January 1921, when he left voluntarily from the port of New York for the Soviet Union in the party headed by Ludwig Martens. He returned at various times during the twenties and early thirties as a representative of Amtorg, according to the records of the immigration and naturalization service in New York.

Upon his arrival in the United States in 1938, he established a business known as the Technological Laboratories, with one Jacob Broches Aronoff, a New York attorney of Russian birth. Adams later used the offices of the Electronics Corp. of America and the offices of Keynote Recordings, both in New York City, as covers for his activity.

According to investigation by officers of the Manhattan engineer district, Clarence Hiskey, an employee on the atomic-bomb project at the University of Chicago, received notice on April 27, 1944, that he was to be called to active duty as an officer in the Army of the United States. The following day Arthur Adams visited Hiskey in Chicago. Immediately after this conference Hiskey flew to Cleveland, Ohio, where he made a contact with one—

Mr. MORRIS. The reason that name has been exed out, it is the name of an American citizen whom we have not given an opportunity to deny the truth or falsity of the statement.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the policy of the committee. We have no names published unless they have an opportunity to come into private executive session to explain their position.

Mr. MANDEL (reading) :

who was persuaded by Hiskey to take over the latter's duties in the University of Chicago Laboratory. X had secured employment on the atomic-bomb project in Chicago.

Adams is known to be a contact of Pavel Mikhailov, acting Soviet consul general in New York City, who has been identified heretofore to an agent of this Bureau by Igor Guzenko as the head of an important group of Red army intelligence espionage agents. For example, on the night of October 25, 1944, Adams was seen by Bureau agents to leave the residence of Jacob Broaches Arnonoff carrying an extremely large and heavy case. Mikhailov drove an automobile up to the curb, Adams carefully put the case into the trunk compartment and drove off with Mikhailov.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know Mr. Mikhailov?

Mr. EGE. Yes; his real name is Mel Shinikov. He was, prior to his admission to the United States, chief of European section of the fourth section, and rank was engineer of second rank, which is equal to major.

Mr. MORRIS. He was an intelligence officer.

Mr. EGE. He was in the intelligence department and he was appointed before me in the department after being graduated from the Military Academy for the Air Force in Moscow.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out for the record the strong similarity between the Adams described by this witness and the Adams described by that, the visits to this country and the organizations they were connected with almost coincide completely.

You gave this testimony to the committee before you knew about this particular memorandum; did you not?

Mr. EGE. I did. I heard this memorandum several days before.

Mr. MORRIS. You said you heard this memorandum before?

Mr. EGE. I meant before my testimony here.

Mr. MORRIS. When did you give your testimony, in 1945?

Mr. EGE. In 1945. In 1945 I had no idea.

Mr. MORRIS. You also told this committee some weeks ago your story as you gave it today?

Mr. EGE. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Whom did you tell in 1945 about Adams?

Mr. EGE. In 1945 I told to some some person called Mr. Curtis, and he recommended himself from some security agency of the United States Government, which was, I don't know; nobody told me about it.

I gave him Adams' description and what he was doing, was Soviet intelligence. It was in July 1945.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, how frequently did you meet Adams? Did he work directly with you, or did you just know he worked in the section with you?

Mr. EGE. I could not meet Adams. Adams was in the United States. I was in Moscow, so person to person I never met Adams. I met his wife in Moscow. She was giving me my English lessons. She was staying in Moscow while Adams was working in the United States. She was one of my best English teachers.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, we have mentioned in this thing Clarence Hiskey. Pursuant to policy, we have called Mr. Hiskey in executive session and given him an opportunity to deny the statement appearing in this memorandum. I wonder Mr. Ege, if you will step down from the chair, please.

(Witness temporarily excused.)

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Clarence Hiskey, come forward, please.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you swear that the testimony given in this hearing will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. HISKEY. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Hiskey has made a request that the lights be turned off while he is testifying.

TESTIMONY OF CLARENCE F. HISKEY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., ACCOMPANIED BY HIS COUNSEL, ALBERT L. COLLOMS

The CHAIRMAN. State your full name to the committee.

Mr. HISKEY. Clarence Francis Hiskey.

Mr. MORRIS. Where do you reside?

Mr. HISKEY. Grace Courts, Brooklyn.

Mr. MORRIS. What is your business or profession?

Mr. HISKEY. I am a chemist.

Mr. MORRIS. Let the record show that Mr. Hiskey is before the committee with his attorney, and I believe we have his attorney's name and address in the executive session.

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed with questions.

Mr. MORRIS. You appeared approximately a year ago before this committee, did you not?

Mr. HISKEY. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. At the time you were professor of Brooklyn Polytechnical Institute?

Mr. HISKEY. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. You were called before this committee at that time in connection with an investigation that this committee was making in subversion in education?

Mr. HISKEY. Yes; I was.

The CHAIRMAN. Please do not take photographs of the witness while he is trying to testify.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Hiskey, from what university have you graduated?

Mr. HISKEY. University of Wisconsin.

Mr. MORRIS. In what year?

Mr. HISKEY. 1939.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us your employment very briefly from 1939 through the war?

Mr. HISKEY. I taught at the University of Tennessee. I worked for the Tennessee Valley Authority. I worked for Columbia University, and for the University of Chicago.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, when did you work for the University of Chicago?

Mr. HISKEY. From about September of 1943 to April—you supplied me the date—April 27, 1944.

Mr. MORRIS. What was the nature of your work at the University of Chicago?

Mr. HISKEY. Chemical research work of a classified sort.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, did you do any work on the atomic bomb project? (The witness consults with his attorney.)

Mr. HISKEY. I prefer not to answer that.

Mr. MORRIS. Why is that?

Mr. HISKEY. It is a matter of record what the University of Chicago was working on and it would be best to leave it.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you might answer it. There is nothing confidential in what kind of work you were doing. Were you working for the atomic energy project at the University of Chicago?

(The witness consults with his attorney.)

Mr. HISKEY. I worked in the metallurgical labs at the University of Chicago.

Mr. MORRIS. In connection with the atomic energy project; is that correct?

We don't want any details of what you did.

Mr. HISKEY. I worked on the metallurgical project.

Mr. MORRIS. Which was part of the atomic bomb program?

Mr. HISKEY. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. That was also known as the Manhattan engineering project?

Mr. HISKEY. Part of it.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, did you receive notice on April 27, 1944, that you were to be called to active duty as an officer in the Army of the United States?

Mr. HISKEY. On or about that time. It seems to me I was ordered up on that date, yes, but I was notified a month or two in advance.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, the following day, April 28, did Arthur Adams visit you in Chicago?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. I did not hear the answer.

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you after this conference with Arthur Adams fly to Cleveland, Ohio, where you made contact with a certain person?

The CHAIRMAN. Let the record show that the witness before responding confers with his counsel.

(Witness consults with his attorney.)

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the grounds it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you persuade somebody he should take your place in the University of Chicago lab?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the ground of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. To your knowledge, did this person secure employment in the University of Chicago lab?

(Witness consults with his attorney.)

Mr. HISKEY. It is getting difficult now. I don't know what we are talking about.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I admit the last question was vague because we don't want to mention this man's name until we reach him. So, I will discontinue the question.

Then you went into the Army?

Mr. HISKEY. I did.

Mr. MORRIS. What did you do in the Army?

Mr. HISKEY. I went in the Chemical Warfare Service and I first was assigned to duty in the Northwest Territory in Canada for a

short while and then was transferred to Hawaii, where I was a captain in the 43d Chemical Lab Company.

Mr. MORRIS. During this period when you were in northwest Canada and when you were in Hawaii, did you have access to classified information?

Mr. HISKEY. In the Northwest Territory?

Mr. MORRIS. Didn't you mention the Northwest Territory in Canada?

Mr. HISKEY. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. During that tour of duty and the tour of duty in Hawaii in connection with chemical research, did you have access to classified material?

Mr. HISKEY. I wrote the classified material that I had access to. I made the discoveries and I published them.

Mr. MORRIS. They were all your own discoveries?

Mr. HISKEY. That is correct.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Hiskey, are you presently a Communist?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the ground of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a member of the Communist Party in April 27, 1944?

Mr. HISKEY. I refuse to answer that question on the ground of the first and fifth amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. We do not recognize your right to refuse to answer under the first amendment, but we do recognize the right under the fifth amendment. That you do not have to bear witness against yourself.

Mr. MORRIS. I have no more questions of this witness, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The witness will be excused.

(Witness excused.)

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, in connection with this there are some other witnesses here in the room. We asked them to come here at 2:30. It is now 3:30. Rather than keep them waiting, I suggest we interrupt the chronological sequence of this narrative witness and put them on the stand.

The CHAIRMAN. It will be satisfactory.

Could you come back tomorrow and testify?

Mr. EGE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. For the convenience of the people we have subpoenaed here this afternoon, we will ask you to stand by at this time until tomorrow at 10 o'clock when we will reconvene.

We will proceed to call the other witnesses.

Mr. EGE. Thank you.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Leon Josephson. Is Mr. Josephson here?

Mr. NEUBURGER (attorney). As I advised you this morning my client objects to the lights.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Josephson objects to the lights being on during the testimony and pictures during the testimony. You may take them before or after.

Do you swear the testimony given in this hearing will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. Let the record show that Mr. Josephson is before the committee with his attorney.

TESTIMONY OF LEON JOSEPHSON, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y., ACCOMPANIED BY HIS COUNSEL, SAMUEL A. NEUBURGER

The CHAIRMAN. State your full name.

Mr. JOSEPHSON. Leon Josephson.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you reside?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. 160 West 16th Street.

Mr. MORRIS. What is your business or profession?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. At the present time I am working with my brother in his restaurant.

Mr. MORRIS. Who is your brother?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. My brother in Warren Josephson.

Mr. MORRIS. I have here a short excerpt from the same security memorandum I would like to introduce in the record at this time. May we use the same procedure of having Mr. Mandel read it into the record?

The CHAIRMAN. Read it in the record and it will become a part of the record.

Mr. MANDEL. This is a memorandum dealing with Philip M. Levy:

Physical surveillances and confidential sources have identified as a contact of Victoria Stone, Philip M. Levy, of South Orange, N. J. According to the records of the Department of State, Levy had provided the business cover for Leon Josephson, a former New Jersey lawyer, who now operates Cafe Society Uptown and Cafe Society Downtown in New York City, when Josephson traveled to Copenhagen, Denmark, with one George Mink in 1935. Both Josephson and Mink were arrested by the Danish police and charged with espionage on behalf of the Soviets. Josephson was released very shortly after his arrest, but Mink was held for many months and finally deported to the Soviet Union.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Josephson, have you been a former New Jersey lawyer?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. You did practice before the New Jersey bar?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you once operate Cafe Society Uptown?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. Yes—no, I didn't. My brother did. I worked there, but I had no official interest.

Mr. MORRIS. You worked, but you had no interest? The same for Cafe Society Downtown?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you traveled to Copenhagen, Denmark?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I decline to answer on the basis of the fifth amendment, that no witness is required to give testimony against himself.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a man named George Mink?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I decline to answer for the same reason.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, for the purpose of the record, I would like to point out that George Mink has been identified as a Soviet agent.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, proceed.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you travel to Copenhagen, Denmark, with George Mink in 1935?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I decline to answer on the basis of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you arrested by the Danish police at any time?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I decline to answer on the basis of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you and Mink arrested together by the Danish police and charged with espionage on behalf of the Soviets?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I decline to answer on the basis of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you released shortly after your arrest?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I decline to answer on the same ground.

Mr. MORRIS. To your knowledge was Mink held for many months and finally deported to the Soviet Union?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I decline to answer on the basis of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you in 1935 a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I decline to answer on the same basis.

Mr. MORRIS. Are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I decline to answer on the basis of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a man named Philip M. Levy, of South Orange, N. J.?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I decline to answer on the basis of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a person named Victoria Stone?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I decline to answer on the same ground.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know Arthur Adams?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I decline to answer on the basis of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you hear the testimony of Mr. Ege here today?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. Who?

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Ege, the witness who has been testifying, the former Soviet colonel?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. Part of it.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you hear him testify about a certain agent named Adams?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know a man answering that description in Amtorg? Did you have any dealings with him?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I decline to answer on the basis of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. I have no more questions.

The CHAIRMAN. That will be all. You will be excused.

(Witness excused.)

Mr. MORRIS. I think, Mr. Chairman, that we should have Mr. Philip M. Levy as a witness inasmuch as his name has been mentioned.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Levy, will you come forward, please.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Levy appeared in executive session today, as you know, Mr. Chairman, and was asked to stand by.

The CHAIRMAN. Is Mr. Levy's counsel in the audience?

(No reply.)

Mr. MORRIS. Mrs. Berman. Is Mrs. Berman present?

Mr. FORER. Senator, we request no photographs be taken.

The CHAIRMAN. We will respect your request, Mr. Forer.

Will you be sworn to testify?

Do you swear that the testimony given in this hearing will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

Mrs. BERMAN. I do.

**TESTIMONY OF MRS. LOUISE R. BERMAN, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.,
ACCOMPANIED BY HER COUNSEL, JOSEPH FORER**

The CHAIRMAN. You may be seated. Will you give us your full name?

Mrs. BERMAN. Louise R. Berman.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you reside?

Mrs. BERMAN. In New York City.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe you testified in executive session you are a housewife by occupation?

Mrs. BERMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Morris, will you proceed with questioning of Mrs. Berman?

Mr. MORRIS. Have you been known as Louise Bransten?

Mrs. BERMAN. That was my name.

Mr. MORRIS. Was that your maiden name?

Mrs. BERMAN. My married name.

Mr. MORRIS. What was your maiden name?

Mrs. BERMAN. Louise Rosenberg.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, we have another portion of this security memorandum bearing on this gentleman, Mr. Mikhailov, who has been identified by Mr. Ege here today as a Soviet intelligence officer, I would like to read into the record. It is a short section.

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed.

Mr. MORRIS (reading) :

During the United Nations Conference on International Organization, held at San Francisco, in the spring of 1945, Louise Bransten entertained at her home Dimitri Manuilski, the principal representative of the Ukraine S. S. R., who is more widely known as a longtime official and spokesman of the Comintern. Bransten is, at the present time, in New York City where she has established contact with Pavel Mikhailov, acting Soviet consul general, who has been reported to this Bureau and to the RCMP by Igor Guzenko, mentioned elsewhere in this memorandum, as the head of Red Army Intelligence espionage activity in the New York area.

Now, Mrs. Berman, did you entertain in the spring of 1945 at your home, Dimitri Manuilski?

Mrs. BERMAN. I refuse to answer that question on the basis of my rights under the first amendment, and my privilege under the fifth amendment, not to be a witness against myself.

The CHAIRMAN. Let the record show that your right to refuse to answer under the first amendment is not recognized by the committee, but your right to refuse to answer under the fifth amendment is.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you in 1945 in New York City establish contact with Pavel Mikhailov, who has been described here today?

Did you make contact with him sometime in 1945?

Mrs. BERMAN. I refuse to answer on the same ground.

The CHAIRMAN. Let the record show under the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you in 1945 a member of the Communist Party?

Mrs. BERMAN. I object to any question about my political beliefs, opinions, or affiliations.

Mr. MORRIS. Yes, Mrs. Berman, but you must understand we are not dealing with political beliefs. The people here identified are people who have been described by the witness today as agents of the Soviet Government. We are asking you in connection with your association with them. We are not interested in your political belief.

Mrs. BERMAN. What is the question?

Mr. MORRIS. Were you at that time an organized member of the Communist Party of the United States?

Mrs. BERMAN. I refuse to answer the question on the same grounds.

Mr. MORRIS. Are you a member of the Communist Party now?

Mrs. BERMAN. I refuse to answer the question on the same ground.

Mr. MORRIS. I have no more questions.

The CHAIRMAN. You are excused, Mrs. Berman.

(Witness excused.)

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Has Mr. Levy returned, or his counsel?

(No reply.)

Mr. MORRIS. Is Lement Harris here?

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Harris, will you be sworn to testify?

Do you swear the testimony given in this hearing will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. HARRIS. I do.

TESTIMONY OF LEMENT UPHAM HARRIS, ACCCOMPANIED BY HIS COUNSEL, DAVID M. FREEMAN

The CHAIRMAN. Be seated.

Will you state your full name for the committee?

Mr. HARRIS. Lement U. Harris.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you reside?

Mr. HARRIS. In New York City, 2865 Faber Terrace, Far Rockaway, Long Island.

Mr. MORRIS. What is your business or profession?

Mr. HARRIS. Self employed doing research in agriculture.

The CHAIRMAN. You may proceed with the examination.

Mr. MORRIS. May I read another excerpt from the same security memorandum which has been identified in the record.

Lement Harris, who resides at Chappaqua, N. Y., is a native-born citizen. Harris is operating ostensibly as a research worker for Farm Research, Inc., in New York City. Actually, according to highly confidential and reliable sources, he is the treasurer of the secret fund of the Communist Party in this country, which can be used for undercover operations, presumably both of an espionage and a propaganda nature. Harris is a known contact of Louise Bransten, Gerhart Eisler, Grace Granich, Joseph Brodsky, William Z. Foster, Al Landy, and Alexander Trachtenberg, to mention only a few.

Mr. Harris, did you reside in Chappaqua, N. Y.?

Mr. HARRIS. I did.

Mr. MORRIS. Are you a native-born citizen?

Mr. HARRIS. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you once operate as a research worker for Farm Research, Inc.?

Mr. HARRIS. I am not willing to answer that, based on possible self-incrimination under the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you been the treasurer of a secret fund of the Communist Party in this country?

Mr. HARRIS. I refuse to answer questions of that character because it brings in my possible relationship with the Communist Party which at the present time is a very dangerous thing for anyone to admit to. Therefore, I use the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Use the fifth amendment?

Mr. HARRIS. Use the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. To your knowledge were any funds which you possessed, that you came into possession of as treasurer, used for the purpose of espionage in this country?

Mr. HARRIS. I refuse to answer the question on the same grounds.

The CHAIRMAN. The same record.

Mr. MORRIS. Were funds to your knowledge ever used for propaganda.

Mr. HARRIS. I would refuse to answer that. I understand what is in the papers as much as anyone, but I have no wish to add any testimony of my own for the same reason.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know a woman named Louise Bransten who just testified here today?

Mr. HARRIS. I must refuse that for the same reason.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know Gerhart Eisler?

Mr. HARRIS. The same reason.

The CHAIRMAN. The record will show all through that the witness declines to answer under the fifth amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever meet with Gerhart Eisler?

Mr. HARRIS. I must refuse on the same grounds.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever meet with Grace Granich?

Mr. HARRIS. I must refuse on the same grounds.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever meet with Joseph Brodsky?

Mr. HARRIS. I must refuse to answer on the same grounds.

Mr. MORRIS. William Z. Foster.

Mr. HARRIS. Same grounds.

Mr. MORRIS. Al Landy?

Mr. HARRIS. The same answer.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever meet with Alexander Trachtenberg?

Mr. HARRIS. Same answer.

Mr. MORRIS. Are you today a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. HARRIS. On that I not only refuse on the basis of the fifth amendment, but I think it definitely does involve the first amendment, the amendment that guarantees a person a right to speech, a right to association, and the challenge to a person's right to be a member of the Communist Party is a challenge to his right to associate with whomever he pleases.

So I call on both the first and the fifth amendment on such a question as that.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will recognize your refusal to answer under the fifth amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you been connected with the National Farmers Union?

Mr. HARRIS. I am a member of the National Farmers Union.

Mr. MORRIS. You have never been active in that organization?

The CHAIRMAN. Have you been active in that organization?

Mr. HARRIS. Yes; in a sense that I am a member and have attended meetings of locals and conventions.

Mr. MORRIS. The reason for questioning, did you attend a convention of the National Farmers Union in Topeka, Kans., about 1946 or 1947?

Mr. HARRIS. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you ever been an official of that union?

Mr. HARRIS. No; I have not.

Mr. MORRIS. I have no more questions.

Mr. SOURWINE. I have 1 or 2 questions.

Are you now or have you ever been a member of a worldwide conspiracy, having as one of its objectives the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence?

Mr. HARRIS. I am going to consult.

The CHAIRMAN. You may consult your counsel.

(Witness consults with his attorney.)

Mr. HARRIS. In answer to your question, I want to say categorically and flatly that in my opinion the honest and truthful answer is "No."

Mr. SOURWINE. Is the Communist Party of the United States of America part of a worldwide conspiracy, one of the objectives of which is to overthrow the Government of the United States by force and violence?

(Witness consults with his attorney.)

Mr. HARRIS. In my opinion, and such knowledge as I have, I want to say emphatically again that that is not an accurate description of the functions of the Communist Party of the United States.

Mr. SOURWINE. I want you to define to the committee the extent of such knowledge as you have about the Communist Party of the United States of America.

Mr. HARRIS. That question I cannot answer because of the jeopardy that is pervading the country at the present time. I am hoping that that jeopardy will pass, such as the period of the alien sedition laws passed and went into our history.

I cannot answer today because of the jeopardy to me.

The CHAIRMAN. Why didn't you refuse to answer that under the fifth amendment? Is that the reason?

Mr. HARRIS. Yes.

Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Harris, if the Communist Party is not a part of the conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States by force and violence, what do you fear by revealing any association you may have had with that party?

Mr. HARRIS. The fear has plenty of ground. There are people in prison right now for association and for belief.

I had hoped and really had believed that would never happen in America. It is also the fear is here because of laws passed, notably the McCarran Act, which places many people in serious jeopardy.

I regret as much as you to have to rely on the amendment to the Constitution, but I am very proud that the Constitution provided that there should not be any such probings into a person's political beliefs and I think the Constitution in its spirit was against political harassment.

Mr. SOURWINE. Are you asserting here that in your opinion if you answered truthfully questions about your connection with the Communist Party you would incriminate yourself?

Mr. HARRIS. I am sorry. That question seems to me to be of a loaded character, and I must refuse to answer it.

Mr. SOURWINE. Don't you realize, sir, that in order to claim your privilege under the fifth amendment you must contend and assert that if you answered truthfully the question which has been put you it might tend to incriminate you?

Mr. HARRIS. I know that, that the line of questions such as I just refused contains such jeopardy to me and I do so assert.

Mr. SOURWINE. You described yourself as self-employed.

Mr. HARRIS. That is right.

Mr. SOURWINE. Conducting agricultural research.

Mr. HARRIS. That is right.

Mr. SOURWINE. How do you manage to make a living out of that self-employment. How do you sell it? Do you write or do you furnish information to people or to publications, or what?

Mr. HARRIS. My earnings are somewhat less than that of a Senator, but I have a little income of my own that is sufficient to permit me to do that.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you have any income from the Soviet Union either directly or indirectly?

Mr. HARRIS. Flatly no.

Mr. SOURWINE. Have you ever had such an income?

Mr. HARRIS. No.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you have any income from the Communist Party?

Mr. HARRIS. I must refuse to answer that question. It might incriminate me.

Mr. SOURWINE. I have no more questions.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask one question.

In connection with a pamphlet entitled "Meat, a National Scandal," by Lement Harris, published by New Century Publishers, I would like to ask you if you did as a matter of fact write that pamphlet?

Mr. HARRIS. I am sorry—

The CHAIRMAN. Would you like to see it?

Mr. HARRIS. I can see it from here. I am sorry that the Attorney General's long list and other reasons that give a certain atmosphere to many organizations today doing useful things stands in the way of my answering that question.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean you can't answer the question whether or not you wrote this pamphlet?

Mr. HARRIS. That is right, because it leads into an area of possible jeopardy. I must not answer it.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean a truthful answer about this pamphlet here might tend to incriminate you?

Mr. HARRIS. There have been people incriminated because they walked through a door today in America. Congress carries a terrible responsibility for it. That condition should be changed.

The CHAIRMAN. What door are you referring to?

Mr. HARRIS. I am referring to the charges against certain Communists who in the indictment against them said they came out of a certain door. That is the crime with which they are charged. That is a disgraceful, almost fantastic, state of affairs in my opinion.

Mr. MORRIS. In this pamphlet it mentions that you spent a year in the Soviet Union during which you made an intensive study of Soviet agriculture, visiting many state and collective farms in U. S. S. R., observing Soviet methods and scientific discoveries in the sphere of agriculture. Is that a true statement? Did you spend a year in the Soviet Union?

Mr. HARRIS. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. What year was that?

Mr. HARRIS. That was the year 1929, 1930.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you been in the Soviet Union on any other occasions?

Mr. HARRIS. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. What years?

Mr. HARRIS. 1935.

Mr. MORRIS. Since then?

Mr. HARRIS. No.

Mr. MORRIS. Just two trips to the Soviet Union?

Mr. HARRIS. Right.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you study intensively Soviet agriculture?

Mr. HARRIS. I worked at it and studied it both.

Mr. MORRIS. On the basis of that experience you have proceeded to write various articles on the subject. I am not referring to this pamphlet.

(Witness consults with his attorney.)

Mr. HARRIS. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. I have no more questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further questions?

You may be excused.

(Witness excused.)

Mr. MORRIS. I understand Mr. Philip Levy has come in.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you swear the testimony given in this hearing will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. LEVY. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. Be seated and let the record show that Mr. Levy is present with his counsel.

You will state your full name for our committee.

TESTIMONY OF PHILIP LEVY, ACCCOMPANIED BY HIS COUNSEL, MAXWELL M. ALBACH

Mr. LEVY. Philip Levy.

Mr. MORRIS. Where do you reside?

Mr. LEVY. 257 Kingsland Terrace, South Orange, N. J.

Mr. MORRIS. What is your business or profession?

Mr. LEVY. Export-import and textiles.

Mr. MORRIS. Of textiles?

Mr. LEVY. General merchandise.

Mr. MORRIS. May I point out that this witness is called here today because his name has been mentioned in the security memorandum and for no other reason, but for the fact that his name appeared in the memorandum.

I would like to read again for the benefit of you, Mr. Levy, a certain security memorandum that has been classified by our Government as secret. We want to give you an opportunity to make comment on what the memorandum said. It is for that purpose and only that purpose that you were called here today.

There is no implication of any kind in the fact that you are here:

Physical surveillances and confidential sources have identified as a contact of Victoria Stone, Philip M. Levy, of South Orange, N. J. According to the records of the Department of State, Levy had provided the business cover for Leon Josephson, a former New Jersey lawyer, who now operates Cafe Society Uptown and Cafe Society Downtown in New York City, when Josephson traveled

to Copenhagen, Denmark, with one George Mink in 1935. Both Josephson and Mink were arrested by the Danish police and charged with espionage on behalf of the Soviets. Josephson was released very shortly after his arrest, but Mink was held for many months and finally deported to the Soviet Union.

Now, Mr. Levy, do you know a person named Victoria Stone?

Mr. LEVY. I do.

Mr. MORRIS. Who is Victoria Stone?

Mr. LEVY. A person who operates a jewelry store on Madison Avenue.

Mr. MORRIS. Operates a jewelry store on Madison Avenue?

Mr. LEVY. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. What is the basis of your knowledge?

Mr. LEVY. I knew her as a friend of Julius Heiman.

Mr. MORRIS. Who is Julius Heiman?

Mr. LEVY. He is a man whom I met in business and through some friend many years ago.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you have any knowledge that Julius Heiman was in fact a Soviet agent?

Mr. LEVY. Never.

Mr. MORRIS. You don't know?

Mr. LEVY. None whatsoever.

Mr. MORRIS. But you know Victoria Stone because Victoria Stone is a friend of Julius Heiman?

Mr. LEVY. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know Leon Josephson?

Mr. LEVY. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. What is the basis of your knowledge of Josephson?

Mr. LEVY. I knew him years ago. He once helped do some, showed me how to do some bookkeeping years ago.

Mr. MORRIS. Some bookkeeping?

Mr. LEVY. Single-entry bookkeeping way back when I was doing some small business in textiles.

Mr. MORRIS. Is that your only association with him?

Mr. LEVY. That was the only association up to that time.

Mr. MORRIS. How about associations after that time?

Mr. LEVY. I had no business with him. When I was away on a trip on business abroad, when I was not in the office, he obtained samples of lubricating oil from my office without my knowledge. I have written that in a letter to the State Department many years ago.

Mr. MORRIS. He did it without your knowledge?

Mr. LEVY. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. You wrote that fact to the State Department many years ago?

Mr. LEVY. I did.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know a man named Arthur Adams about whom we have had much testimony here today?

Mr. LEVY. I knew a man by the name of Adams who I am told now is named Arthur Adams.

Mr. MORRIS. Who is the Arthur Adams you did know?

Mr. LEVY. This man Adams I knew was introduced once to me by a man by the name of Blumlein.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you spell that name, please?

Mr. LEVY. B-l-u-m-l-e-i-n. And Mr. Blumlein wanted to know if I would be willing to import, to go into an import business or export business with Canada.

Mr. MORRIS. So Adams asked you——

Mr. LEVY. Not Adams—Mr. Blumlein. I said that I did not have any money to put into a business, but I would be glad to do it since I knew how to do export-import business. We went up to a lawyer's office by the name of Aronoff.

Mr. MORRIS. Is that Jacob Aronoff?

Mr. LEVY. I would not know his first name; I don't recall it. It might be that.

And the corporation papers were drawn up.

Mr. SOURWINE. Where was that office; do you know?

Mr. LEVY. About 165 Broadway I think. I think it was the Menson Building. I don't recall the year, but I would put it around 1936, roughly.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, was this corporation known as Technological Laboratories, Inc.?

Mr. LEVY. I didn't know it, I didn't remember the name at all. I couldn't recognize the name. Never heard of it until it was told to me a few days ago by the FBI and by you and I say that may be it, but I don't recall it.

Mr. MORRIS. How active was this business you have been describing to us?

Mr. LEVY. Nothing materialized from it.

Mr. MORRIS. In other words, it was just a paper corporation?

Mr. LEVY. That is right; that is all.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know in May 1939 Arthur Adams was listed as the president and treasurer of that corporation?

Mr. LEVY. No.

Mr. MORRIS. You don't know that?

Mr. LEVY. No.

Mr. MORRIS. You know he was connected with it?

Mr. LEVY. Yes; because he was one of the incorporators.

Mr. MORRIS. To your knowledge he could have been president and treasurer.

Mr. LEVY. He could be that. He could be anything, too.

Mr. MORRIS. In other words, you didn't take great interest in this corporation?

Mr. LEVY. No business materialized. I just forgot about it completely.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know in 1939 Philip Levy is listed as secretary?

Mr. LEVY. I didn't know that.

Mr. MORRIS. And Jacob Aronoff is listed as assistant secretary.

Mr. LEVY. I didn't know that.

Mr. MORRIS. Was any stock issued to you?

Mr. LEVY. None whatsoever.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know that as a fact or do you know that you didn't possess any certificates?

Mr. LEVY. I did not possess any and I don't know any was issued to me.

Mr. MORRIS. It could have been one share of stock issued to you, and yet you did not know?

Mr. LEVY. That is right.

Mr. SOURWINE. You were an incorporator?

Mr. LEVY. I was; but that is all I heard of it.

Mr. SOURWINE. Don't you have sufficient knowledge of law to know that an incorporator must own stock?

Mr. LEVY. I didn't know that.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know it now?

Mr. LEVY. I have seen corporations made with ordinary dummies who are clerks in the office and then they do something or other and then the corporation is formed.

Mr. SOURWINE. Were you a dummy in this deal?

Mr. LEVY. No; but I wouldn't say I was a dummy. I intended to go into that deal to make some money, but nothing happened.

Mr. SOURWINE. You were not stooging for anybody else?

Mr. LEVY. Not at all.

Mr. SOURWINE. You were going to get a share of the profits if there were profits?

Mr. LEVY. If business were made I was going to get a share of the profits.

Mr. SOURWINE. It was your understanding you were to get a share of the corporation?

Mr. LEVY. That is right.

Mr. SOURWINE. When it was formed you owned a part of it?

Mr. LEVY. I don't know that. I should have, I suppose, but I didn't.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you have any knowledge at all that Arthur Adams, listed as president and treasurer of this corporation, was a Soviet agent?

Mr. LEVY. None whatsoever.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. LEVY. No, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. You have never attended Communist meetings?

Mr. LEVY. No, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. You have never dealt with anybody you knew was an acknowledged Soviet agent?

Mr. LEVY. That is correct.

Mr. MORRIS. That is your unqualified testimony?

Mr. LEVY. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. That you never dealt with these people, Arthur Adams, Julius Heiman, or anybody else at any time with the knowledge that they were in fact Soviet agents?

Mr. LEVY. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know whether a corporation that you were connected with ever provided business cover for Leon Josephson?

Mr. LEVY. I don't know that.

Mr. MORRIS. You don't know that Leon Josephson ever traveled for a corporation with which you had anything to do?

Mr. LEVY. I don't recall of any.

Mr. MORRIS. You have given us your full experience, you have told us fully about your dealings with Leon Josephson?

Mr. LEVY. No; I wouldn't say that. I would say that a little later there was a small business that lasted only a few months in trying to sell an intercommunication instrument.

Mr. MORRIS. What was that? Will you tell us about that, please?

Mr. LEVY. There were a couple of people from Newark who knew intercommunication instruments, and I don't remember their names.

Mr. MORRIS. Was that Standard Sound Products?

Mr. LEVY. That is it. And it went for a few months and nothing happened. I lost a little money, and that is that.

Mr. MORRIS. How did Mr. Josephson figure in that business?

Mr. LEVY. If there were profits he might have shared in the profits.

Mr. MORRIS. Did he ever travel in connection with that?

Mr. LEVY. Not that I know of.

Mr. MORRIS. What other corporations have you been connected with, Mr. Levy?

Mr. LEVY. I was connected with Victory Fluorescent Lighting. I remember that one. I don't remember the people particularly that I was in with, but they were local people.

Mr. MORRIS. I have no more questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SOURWINE. You testified about Victoria Stone and said she was, what was your phrase, "ran a jewelry store"; was that it?

Mr. LEVY. Yes; she operated a jewelry store.

Mr. SOURWINE. Where is that jewelry store?

Mr. LEVY. On Madison Avenue.

Mr. SOURWINE. Have you been there?

Mr. LEVY. I have been there.

Mr. SOURWINE. Many times?

Mr. LEVY. I might have been there quite a few times. I wouldn't say many.

Mr. SOURWINE. Have you been there recently?

Mr. LEVY. No.

Mr. SOURWINE. How long has it been since you were there?

Mr. LEVY. I would say about 6 years, anyway, at least.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know whether she still runs the store?

Mr. LEVY. I don't know. I will say this, I passed by I think in a car or something and I think the sign is still there. Whether she runs it or not, I don't know.

Mr. SOURWINE. Is her name on the door?

Mr. LEVY. I was too far away to see that, but there would be a big sign on the store.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know who owns that store?

Mr. LEVY. I don't.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you know anybody who has a financial interest in it?

Mr. LEVY. I could suspect that it could be Julius Heiman, but I wouldn't know.

Mr. SOURWINE. That is all.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever have a business at 60 or 66 Leonard Street?

Mr. LEVY. Yes; I was there many years.

Mr. MORRIS. What was the nature of your business there?

Mr. LEVY. The same as now, this Federated Trading Corp.

Mr. MORRIS. To your knowledge did Arthur Adams visit that establishment on occasion?

Mr. LEVY. Never.

Mr. MORRIS. Never to your knowledge?

Mr. LEVY. Never.

Mr. MORRIS. You made one trip to Mexico, did you not?

Mr. LEVY. I did.

Mr. MORRIS. You had difficulty getting a passport to travel?

Mr. LEVY. I did.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you intervene with a friend of yours to help you with that?

Mr. LEVY. I did.

Mr. MORRIS. With whom did you intervene?

Mr. LEVY. David K. Niles.

Mr. MORRIS. Who was he at the time?

Mr. LEVY. He was Presidential assistant.

Mr. MORRIS. You asked him to help you to get this difficulty cleared up about the passport?

Mr. LEVY. I did.

Mr. MORRIS. Did he help you?

Mr. LEVY. He did.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you make the trip to Mexico?

Mr. LEVY. I did.

Mr. MORRIS. What year was that?

Mr. LEVY. 1945.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you also president of the Paramount Natural Gas Co.?

Mr. LEVY. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. That is at 810 Bridge Street?

Mr. LEVY. That was an address that may have been put there. I went in with a fellow by the name of—well, he worked for a steamship company.

Mr. MORRIS. What was his name?

Mr. LEVY. Hawk. And I think we lost some money on that.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you president of the Export Discount Corp.?

Mr. LEVY. No.

Mr. MORRIS. Never?

Mr. LEVY. Never.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you connected with a firm known as Emmons Hardware Co., Inc.?

Mr. LEVY. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. What was your connection with that firm?

Mr. LEVY. We were trying to sell woodscrews imported from Belgium and from Japan.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever do any business with the Amtorg Trading Corp.?

Mr. LEVY. None whatsoever.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a man named Memaloff?

Mr. LEVY. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Who was he?

Mr. LEVY. He is a friend I have known for many years.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a Dr. Lonis Miller?

Mr. LEVY. I don't know him.

Mr. MORRIS. You were also treasurer, I think you said, of the Victory Fluorescent Lighting Co.?

Mr. LEVY. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. How about Federated Corp.?

Mr. LEVY. That is the one I am in now.

Mr. MORRIS. That is your present job?

Mr. LEVY. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. How about the corporation Simplicity Patterns?

Mr. LEVY. I never heard of it until it was spoken of today.

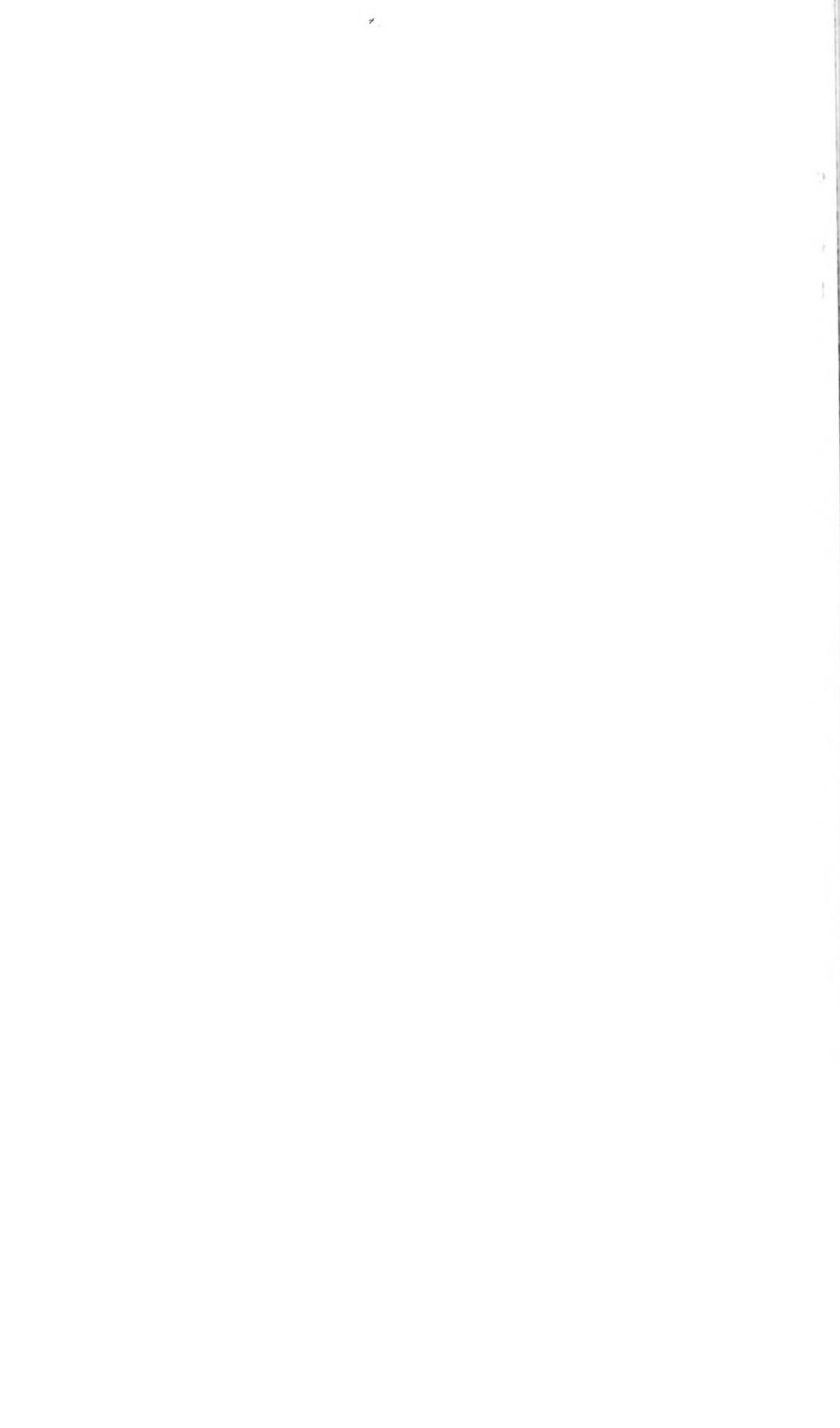
Mr. MORRIS. No further questions.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further questions, you may be excused.

(Witness excused.)

The CHAIRMAN. The committee at this time will recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

(Thereupon, at 4:10 p. m., a recess was taken until Thursday, October 29, 1953, at 10 a. m.)



INTERLOCKING SUBVERSION IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1953

SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, *New York, N. Y.*

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a. m., in room 110, United States Courthouse, Foley Square, New York, N. Y., William E. Jenner (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Also present: Robert Morris, subcommittee counsel; Benjamin Mandel, director of research; and Robert C. McManus, professional staff member.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order. We will proceed with the witness who was on the stand yesterday and who was interrupted for the convenience of the other witnesses.

TESTIMONY OF ISMAIL EGE (ISMAIL GUSSEYNOVICH AKHMEDOFF), WASHINGTON, D. C.—Resumed

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, yesterday we had gotten to that part of the interrogation of Mr. Ege where we were identifying particular agents, Soviet agents of the third or fourth section of Soviet intelligence. Then we were tracing what their activity was with respect to espionage in the United States.

I think we had mentioned Mr. Rogov. The witness had stated that Mr. Rogov was a member of the third section, an officer in the third section and we showed for the record some of Mr. Rogov's activities in the United States.

Also, Mr. Ege brought out the fact that a certain agent working in the fourth section—that was Mr. Ege's own section—was a man named Adams who was an active Soviet agent in the United States.

Then we proceeded to put into the record a certain security memorandum and certain witnesses involved in the security memorandum to show how Mr. Adams did operate in the United States.

I think then the other agent was Mr. Mikhailov. I would like to ask a few questions about him.

Who was Mr. Mikhailov?

Mr. EGE. Mr. Pavel Mikhailov was in 1941 in the winter—by winter I mean February or March, December 1940—chief of European section of fourth section with rank of engineer of second rank.

He was graduated from the academy of the air force. He came to the intelligence service 2 or 3 years before my appointment.

Mr. MORRIS. Before 1940?

Mr. EGE. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. He was a Soviet intelligence officer in the years approximately 1938?

Mr. EGE. 1938, 1939 and 1940 and 1941. In 1941 I left for Germany in May.

Mr. MORRIS. What rank did he have at that time?

Mr. EGE. Engineer of second rank which is equal to major.

Mr. MORRIS. Of course you don't know anything about him after 1942 when you defected?

Mr. EGE. I don't know anything.

Mr. MORRIS. Yesterday we had on here a witness who had been named in this security memorandum as being a contact of Mikhailov here in the United States.

Now, did you know that man named Dimitri Manuilski?

Mr. EGE. Well, personally I did not know him, but Manuilski is very well known all over the world and in the Soviet Union, because once he was head of the delegation of All Union Communist Party at Comintern.

Mr. MORRIS. He was a Comintern man?

Mr. EGE. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Where does that fit into the intelligence scheme, Mr. Ege?

Mr. EGE. It would fit in the central committee of the Communist Party, U. S. S. R., heading the delegation of this Communist Party with the Comintern. So he was here.

As he was on a high level, party level, chiefs of sections had no contact with him. As usual the routine, this contact was done always in person by the Chief of Russian Intelligence Department of General Staff.

Mr. MORRIS. Now would he be an intelligence agent?

Mr. EGE. He would not be.

Mr. MORRIS. Manuilski?

Mr. EGE. He would be helping intelligence activities in directing it but he, himself, would not be agent.

Mr. MORRIS. He would be director of intelligence, a general?

Mr. EGE. He would not be director because the intelligence department was directed by generals, but he would be a man who from Comintern would help to get some reliable foreign Communists into Russian service.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, the section of the security memorandum we had in the record yesterday was this:

During the United Nations Conference on International Organization, held at San Francisco in the spring of 1945, Louise Bransten entertained at her home Dimitri Manuilski, the principal representative of the Ukraine S. S. R., who is more widely known as a longtime official and spokesman of the Comintern.

Bransten is, at the present time, in New York City where she has established contact with Pavel Mikhailov, acting Soviet consul general, who has been reported to this Bureau and to the RCMP by Igor Guzenko, mentioned elsewhere in this memorandum, as the head of Red army intelligence espionage activity in the New York area.

In 1945 we had a secret security memorandum of the United States security agencies stating that Mr. Pavel Mikhailov whom this witness knew previously to be a major in Soviet intelligence, at that time was head of the Red army intelligence espionage activity in the New York area, making a contact with an individual witness whom we had

here yesterday who would not deny that contact, but instead invoked the fifth amendment.

Now did you know a man named Malikov?

Mr. EGE. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Who was Mr. Malikov?

Mr. EGE. Mr. Malikov was in 1929 military attaché to Iran, residing in Teheran.

At that time I was in the top section of the intelligence section of the Caucasian army headquarters. This intelligence section was charged with the organization of intelligence against Turkey and Iran as far as that was the case.

Malikov was in contact with the fourth section which is intelligence section of the headquarters of the Caucasian Red army.

Now, in 1932 Malikov was appointed chief of the intelligence section of the above-mentioned headquarters of the Caucasian Army. When I was sent to the military electrotechnical college in Leningrad, Malikov was appointed to the intelligence headquarters of the general staff here.

After that I don't know what happened to him. He was one of the top Soviet intelligence officers.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, the staff has completed a survey of the security memorandum that has been identified in this record.

On the basis of that survey we have here three more pages. Yesterday we gave out two pages of this memorandum. We have here three more pages which can be released and put in this record for the information of the committee in trying to determine the problems facing the committee in the recommendation of legislation.

I would like these three additional pages to go into the record at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. They may go in the record and become part of the record.

(The documents referred to are as follows:)

Kravchenko further stated that Gen. Leonid Rudenko, the chairman of the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission, is in charge of the collection of secret information for transmittal to Moscow. According to Kravchenko, he was told by Rudenko on March 30, 1944, that his office safe contained much valuable secret information regarding tank motors, navigation instruments, and secret airplane devices which he and his subordinates had obtained in the United States. This material was to be dispatched to Moscow by pouch at the earliest opportunity. Kravchenko also advised that General Rudenko was actually a political officer rather than a real military officer inasmuch as Rudenko was chairman of the executive committee of the Communist Party in Rostov and also a member of the state political bureau of the party prior to the war.

Kravchenko also advised an agent of this bureau that Moscow has at the present time complete data of the industrial organization within the United States and every day is collecting additional information regarding commercial and private industry in this country. Stalin is better informed, according to Kravchenko, on United States and the productiveness of the United States firms than is the United States Government.

NELSON-ZUBILIN MEETING OF APRIL 10, 1943

Steve Nelson now is a member of the national board of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States. He has used the aliases Stephan Mesarosh, Steve J. Mesarosh, Joseph Fleishchinger, Louis Evans, and "Hugo." The latter name, according to a highly confidential source, is the cover name used by him in making contacts with the Soviet consulate in San Francisco, Calif.

According to the Immigration and Naturalization Service records, Nelson was born in 1903 in Yugoslavia of Jewish parents and arrived in the United States at

the port of New York, June 14, 1920, making an illegal and fraudulent entry under the name Joseph Fleischhinger. This entry was legalized by order of the Immigration Service, November 21, 1922, and he became an American citizen by naturalization at Detroit, Mich., November 26, 1928.

According to a highly confidential and reliable source, Nelson attended the Lenin School in Moscow in the 1930's. In August 1930 he applied for a United States passport, and, according to the State Department records, willfully furnished fictitious information in his application to the effect that he was born in Rankin, Pa. In July 1933, Nelson filed with the American consul at Vienna, Austria, for a 2-year renewal of his passport, stating that he had resided in Russia from September 1931 to May 1933, and had resided in Germany, Switzerland, and Austria from May to July 1933.

A highly confidential and reliable source has advised that Nelson claims he was in China for 3 months in 1933, working for the Comintern in Shanghai and that a coworker in Shanghai was Arthur Ewert, a well-known Comintern agent subsequently sentenced to imprisonment in Brazil for his part in the Communist revolution of 1935.

According to a highly confidential source, Nelson is quoted as stating that he performed espionage work for the Soviet Government during the period that he was absent from the United States. The exact date of his return to this country is not known, but in 1934 he contributed an article to the Party Organizer, official organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, U. S. A. During the Spanish civil war, considerable publicity was given in the Communist press to the fact that Nelson had gone to Spain and had risen to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the International Brigade of the Loyalist army. Upon Nelson's return from Spain in the latter part of 1937 he became active in the affairs of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and in the American League for Peace and Democracy. Since 1938 he has been a national figure in the Communist Party in this country.

A highly confidential and reliable source quoted Nelson in November 1941 as saying, "Roosevelt and Churchill are fine men, but we cannot expect them to promise socialism. We know there will be quarrels, but now we must defeat Hitlerism-fascism. We may have to take guns against the United States and England later."

A highly confidential source of complete reliability furnished information that on April 10, 1943, Nelson was visited at his home, then in Oakland, Calif., by Vassili Zubilin, a secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., who has been definitely indicated by investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to have been the head of NKVD activity in the United States from 1942 until his recall to the Soviet Union in August 1944. According to a confidential and reliable source, Zubilin's cover name was "Cooper."

At the time of this meeting, Zubilin was working the Comintern apparatus. Nelson advised Zubilin that his work on behalf of the apparatus had been predicated upon a note from Moscow which had been brought to him by a courier from New York and that Earl Browder was fully cognizant of the fact that he, Nelson, was engaged in secret work for the Soviets.

Nelson discussed thoroughly with Zubilin the various personalities engaged in work for the Comintern apparatus on the west coast, using for the most part cover names in referring to them. The principal activities which were not being conducted to Nelson's satisfaction were contacts with Japanese Communists in the relocation centers and the handling of literature and other documentary material which was being transmitted to points in the South Pacific by Communist seamen couriers.

Nelson also discussed thoroughly with Zubilin what are vaguely described by him as "Russian activities," to distinguish them from the political and propaganda work of the Comintern. In connection with these "Russian activities" he pointed out that a number of the officials of the Communist Party were alarmed by the fact that Soviet representatives would approach party members in California and give them specific assignments, presumably of an espionage nature, and would instruct them to say nothing to their superiors in the party regarding the assignments given them by the Soviets. Nelson suggested to Zubilin that in each important city or State, the Soviets have but one contact who was trustworthy, and to let that man handle the contact with party members who were to be given special assignments by the Soviets.

At the time of this meeting, Nelson complained to Zubilin about the inefficiency of two persons working for the apparatus. (These persons, who later were identified through investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as Getzel

Hochberg and Mordecai Rappaport, were relieved of their duties for the apparatus and actually transferred to other cities from those in which they had been working—Hochberg from New York to Detroit, and Rappaport from the San Francisco Bay area to Los Angeles, Calif.)

Vassili Mikhailovich Zubilin, with aliases, V. Zarubin, Vassili Luchenko, and "Cooper," was born January 22, 1900, in Moscow, according to the protocol form filed with the State Department by the Soviet Embassy. In January 1942, he was appointed third secretary of the Embassy of the U. S. S. R. in Washington, D. C. He was subsequently raised in grade to second secretary. He was finally recalled to the Soviet Union and departed August 27, 1944. While in the United States, he was accompanied by his wife, Elizabetha Yurevna Zubilin, and his 12-year-old son.

COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIALS ENGAGED IN ACTIVITY FOR THE COMINTERN APPARATUS

It will be recalled that Vassili Zubilin, second secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., and the reported head of NKVD activity in the United States, was working with the Comintern apparatus in connection with his intelligence program. Communist functionaries active in the apparatus have been identified as follows:

During the United Nations Conference on International Organization, held at San Francisco in the spring of 1945, Louise Bransten entertained at her home Dimitri Manuilski, the principal representative of the Ukraine S. S. R., who is more widely known as a long-time official and spokesman of the Comintern. Bransten is, at the present time, in New York City where she has established contact with Pavel Mikhailov, acting Soviet consul general, who has been reported to this Bureau and to the RCMP by Igor Guzenko, mentioned elsewhere in this memorandum, as the head of Red army intelligence espionage activity in the New York area.

Gregori Markovich Kheifetz, whose cover name was "Mr. Brown," was, until his departure from San Francisco for the Soviet Union, July 6, 1944, the vice consul at the Soviet consulate, San Francisco. According to the protocol form filed by the Soviet Embassy with the Department of State, Kheifetz was born in Moscow, May 15, 1899. Reportedly, from this protocol form, Kheifetz had served as vice president of the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (VOKS) from 1937 to 1941, when he arrived in the United States. However, highly confidential and reliable sources have advised that Kheifetz performed special work for the Soviet Government in Germany from 1934 through 1938, which resulted in the identification and punishment of persons involved in subversion, which culminated in the "blood purge" of 1938 in the Soviet Union. A highly confidential source has reported that Kheifetz alleged, on one occasion, that he had been a secretary at one time to the widow of Lenin.

SOVIET ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES AFTER WORLD WAR II

During the period since VE-day and particularly since VJ-day, the picture of Soviet espionage activity in the United States has become clearer.

According to the information furnished to a representative of this Bureau and to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police by Igor Guzenko, as set out elsewhere in this memorandum, the headquarters of Red army intelligence in Moscow issued instructions after the use of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and on Nagasaki, and in fact subsequent to the actual surrender of Japan, that the discovery of all technical phases of the construction of the atomic bomb was the No. 1 espionage project for the Soviets.

Under these instructions it would not be likely that Soviet espionage in this country would decrease. According to Guzenko, the complete data was to be supplied to Moscow regarding the atomic bomb by the end of December 1945.

As far as Red army intelligence activity in the United States is concerned, only three persons previously identified in this memorandum as engaged in espionage activity are still connected with the official representation of the Soviets in the United States. These three are Gen. Ilia Saraev, military attaché, Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.; Pavel Mikhailov, acting Soviet consul general, New York City; Col. A. I. Servin, tank department, Soviet Government Purchasing Commission, Washington, D. C. In addition to these, there have been identified in this memorandum * * * of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, who is reportedly working for Red army intelligence, as well as the group primarily located in New York City, headed by Arthur Alexandrovich Adams.

In addition to the above individuals reportedly active at the present time, there are still residual elements of the old Soviet military intelligence organization, whose activities in the United States are still under investigation. It may be noted that all individuals mentioned in this memorandum as having worked for the Soviet military intelligence at any time who are still in this country are being checked carefully.

With regard to the NKVD organization in the United States, the Soviet representatives identified in this memorandum as members of the NKVD who are still active in this country are as follows: Andrei Schevchenko, Antorg, New York City; Lenoid Malov, Soviet consulate, New York City; Mikhail Mukachev, Soviet consulate, Los Angeles, Calif.

With regard to Andrei Schevchenko, this individual has been particularly active in attempting to obtain classified United States Army information regarding jet propulsion. It is interesting to note that Elizabeth Bentley has stated that Anatole Gromov has advised her that he would be engaging in no further contacts with her after November 21, 1945, until the last week of January 1946.

Mr. MORRIS. One of these sections concerns the relation of one Steve Nelson with a man named Vassili Zubilin, secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington in the year 1943.

Did you know Mr. Zubilin?

Mr. EGE. I did not.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, Mr. Ege, would you tell us the role that the Soviet Embassy in Washington and the Soviet Ambassador to Washington played in Soviet espionage based upon your own personal experience in the Soviet intelligence system?

Mr. EGE. Well, in 1942 Soviet Ambassadors, having their diplomatic position as chief of the Embassy, were a little away from intelligence activities.

That does not mean that they did not, though. Under roofs of Soviet embassies, consulates, trade organizations, there were secret organizations of Soviet intelligence channels working for Soviet intelligence. But they personally did not take part in it and did not direct it.

In 1942, approximately in February or January, there was top secret order.

Mr. MORRIS. This is January of what year?

Mr. EGE. 1941.

Mr. MORRIS. There was a top secret order. Did you see this?

Mr. EGE. I read it myself and signed it that I had read it.

Mr. MORRIS. You signed that you had read this top secret order?

Mr. EGE. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. What did the order say?

Mr. EGE. That order was issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and the Bi-Council of Peoples Commissars and was signed by Stalin and Molotov.

In that order it was stated that from now on Ambassadors of Soviet Union had to become real bosses. In Russian that is the word "Chaosyain." In English translated, that means proprietor, boss, the first manager, the person who is running some business.

Under this work always in cablegrams and in secret correspondence their names were always mentioned this way as proprietors, as bosses.

For instance, the chief of the Russian military intelligence was referred to always, not as chief of Russian intelligence, but as director.

For instance, in relation to NKVD apparatus, Russian intelligence used the word "sosedy."

The CHAIRMAN. Meaning what?

Mr. EGE. Meaning neighbors. That is neighbor organization. The same NKVD effect in relation to military apparatus; and in secret correspondence you would not find the word "ambassador" or chief of military intelligence, or NKVD, even not Communists; were called members of trade unions, "profsousnike."

Mr. MORRIS. Does that mean there would be cover names even in your own internal communications?

Mr. EGE. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. They would not even use the name "Communist Party member," they would use "members of the trade union?"

Mr. EGE. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. In connection with members of NKVD, they would use "neighbors?"

Mr. EGE. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Ambassadors were what?

Mr. EGE. Boss. The Communist Party members, and I would tell in 1941, 90 percent that were sent to foreign countries were Communists and had taken away the Communist Party documents and were sent as no party members.

They have no right to tell that they are Communists. So they were referred as trade-union members or profsousnike.

Now the top-secret document signed by Stalin and Molotov made an excellent point in a very categorical way that up to this date, I mean the date of issue of that order, Ambassadors were not playing the role of real boss.

Mr. MORRIS. Repeat that again. Up to this point this directive which you read and signed for stressed the point that the Ambassador up to that time had not been playing the role of the real boss?

Mr. EGE. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. And the date again?

Mr. EGE. That was January or February 1941.

Mr. MORRIS. Continue please.

Mr. EGE. And it was pointed out that especially in the most important countries as Germany, United States, Turkey, Ambassadors had to play that role of boss in every sense of the word, representing in the country in which they were a real representative of Communist Party and Soviet Government.

Now, historically it is known and that is not secret that there was always a fight between the intelligence channels I was talking of yesterday, between the intelligence of NKVD and of the general staff, and there was a fight between navy intelligence and NKVD, but there was never fight between general staff intelligence and navy intelligence.

That is explained by the fact that intelligence department and navy intelligence department consisted of professional intelligence officers having the necessary education for that and running their business according to the directives of the general-staff chief.

NKVD is the most dreadful organization, is the secret political police, and was trying to put their hands here to control them and to make competition in that field. That brought always for the Soviet Government undesired results.

For instance, I was mentioning yesterday Avakinyan was NKVD resident in the United States, was arrested in May or the end of April 1941 by the FBI.

Everybody in the intelligence department was laughing and that was just for them a good occasion to make good face. But in NKVD everybody was, of course, down. That is a little demonstration.

But from 1929 as far as I knew Russian intelligence, they were always fighting each other. That top-secret document was pointing to that unsound competition and pointing out that Ambassadors had to coordinate the intelligence activities of these various channels. That means that Ambassadors from that date became responsible for the coordination of the intelligence activities of Russian military, NKVD, and Navy intelligence organizations, and it was pointed out that from that date responsible representatives of the military intelligence, NKVD intelligence and navy intelligence, had to send firsthand information at first to the Ambassador before sending their information to Moscow headquarters.

It was very characteristic of Dekanosov, who was Ambassador of Soviet Union to Germany just before the war, became the real boss, and he was directing the military attaché of Soviet Russia, Major General Tupikov, and resident of NKVD, first consul of Soviet Ambassador in Berlin, Kubalov, and all other persons I mentioned yesterday, press attaché level, Tass president, Tarasov, and so on, to get that information; to give it to him and trying to direct it in person.

The same happened after that order in Turkey, where in 1941-42, where the Ambassador to Turkey of the Soviet was Mr. Vinogradov. He was Soviet Ambassador to Turkey.

Mr. MORRIS. As a result of that directive he was put in as coordinator of intelligence?

Mr. EGE. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, that is from your own firsthand experience in Turkey with the intelligence organization?

Mr. EGE. That is right.

When I was in Turkey as an intelligence officer conducting operations against Germany, not against Turkey—I make accent on that, my job in Turkey was only one job, to organize military intelligence against Germans from the neutral territory of Turkey, and nothing more.

So I was interested to get some Yugoslav general staff officers who were in some British camps in Iraq or Syria. It was necessary to get them and to send them to Moscow in order after that short-range reign to send them to Marshal Tito's organization, because at that time in Yugoslavia there were various groups of Mikhailovich, Tito, and supporters of King Paul.

So, according to that top-secret document issued by the Soviet Government and party, I had to inform Vinogradov on that operation.

Vinogradov told me that it had nothing to do with your military intelligence, I will do it directly with the Government. He sent his cipher to Soviet Government in Moscow. I mean to the Kremlin, and to general staff officers.

The Yugoslavs were taken from the camps in Iraq and sent to Moscow, and they never come to the military intelligence department. They were taken care of in Moscow by the high Government officials representing NKVD, and after a short training they were sent back to Yugoslavia. That is a good demonstration how that order worked.

More than that, in Turkey, while I was over there, Vinogradov was personally engaged in political espionage. I was told by Vinogradov,

almost an order, to try to enlist some very well-known members of Turkish Parliament to Russian intelligence service, to any service, to NKVD, to military.

Mr. MORRIS. You were ordered to enlist them?

Mr. EGE. To try to enlist them. Of course, enlistment or recruitment does not happen in intelligence service in 2 days. You have to approach a person, to study his background, his weak points, strong points, and use those points.

Mr. MORRIS. So it was your job, I mean the Ambassador, Mr. Vinogradov, directed you to enlist members of the Turkish Parliament into some of your own intelligence agencies?

Mr. EGE. That is right.

I pointed out to Vinogradov that Turks would never serve the Russians and especially members of the Turkish Parliament. I tried to persuade him that his plan was just ridiculous and dangerous. I talked to him, if he is going to gain friends among Turks, the best way is to act as British and American Governments acted.

I pointed out to him if he is going to do that friendship it is better to invite Turkish analysts and British newspapermen, to take them to the battlefronts to show how things are over there, to show Soviet people, and to improve trade between Turkey and Soviet Union, giving more to Turks petroleum and paper.

In order not to stay in verbal argument with Vinogradov I wrote that report to the military intelligence department. Then I talked to Vinogradov. When he was insisting I refused to do it because I was, myself, and I am Turkish and Turks are not going to work against the interests of Turkey.

So on that basis my friendship with Vinogradov was a little darkened at that time.

Mr. MORRIS. May I get to the American here. Was that order issued to the American Ambassador at that time; the order of February or March of 1941?

Mr. EGE. In that top order was written names of Dekanozov, who was Ambassador to Germany; Oumansky, Ambassador to United States; and Vinogradov was Ambassador to Turkey.

Mr. MORRIS. So Oumansky actually received that order?

Mr. EGE. I am sure.

Mr. MORRIS. You read the name of Oumansky in the order?

Mr. EGE. That is right. That order was given to us in order in our intelligence activities to keep to that order.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to read from the Security Memorandum certain activities of the Soviet Embassy officials in Washington to show how, as a supplement of the testimony of this witness here today, the Communist organization here in the United States did, in fact, operate.

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed.

Mr. MORRIS (reading) :

A highly confidential source of complete reliability furnished information that on April 10, 1943, Nelson was visited at his home, then in Oakland, Calif., by Vassili Zubilin, a secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., who has been definitely indicated by investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to have been the head of NKVD activity in the United States from 1942 until his recall to the Soviet Union in August 1944. According to a confidential and reliable source, Zubilin's cover name was "Cooper."

Vassili Mikhailovich Zubilin, with aliases, V. Zarubin, Vassili Luchenko, and Cooper, was born January 22, 1900, in Moscow, according to the protocol form filed with the State Department by the Soviet Embassy.

In January 1942 he was appointed third secretary of the Embassy of the U. S. S. R. in Washington, D. C. He was subsequently raised in grade to second secretary. He was finally recalled to the Soviet Union and departed August 27, 1944. While in the United States, he was accompanied by his wife, Elizabeta Yurevna Zubilin and his 12-year-old son.

At that point we have deleted the names because we have not had an opportunity to treat with each individual case.

Gregori Markovich Kheifetz, whose cover name was Mr. Brown was, until his departure from San Francisco for the Soviet Union, July 6, 1944, the vice consul at the Soviet consulate, San Francisco. According to the protocol form filed by the Soviet Embassy with the Department of State, Kheifetz was born in Moscow, May 15, 1899.

Reportedly, from this protocol form, Kheifetz had served as vice president of the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, VOKS, from 1937 to 1941, when he arrived in the United States.

I wonder if you will tell us what VOKS was or the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries?

Mr. EGE. VOKS means in Russian "Vsesouznoe obshchestvo Kulturnoy suyaze, szagranitsey." That organization is established by the Soviet Government in order to promote cultural relations with the foreign countries and it does it.

Of course, doing so it makes Communist propaganda. And to indicate, that organization operating in foreign countries does its best to find friends of Soviet Union, the people who for some reasons like Soviet Russia but it does not state on this.

These sections for agent operations are using it as they are using foreign office or foreign trade or Tass and that was a very good place to put agents from first section, second section, third section, and fourth section.

The fourth section did not care too much because people here are not engineers or technicians and have no value for technical intelligence, but that is a very good place for the third section, for the second section, for the first section, and as far as I know from my experience in Moscow VOKS was widely used by the intelligence, military intelligence, to put the persons who have been discovered.

Mr. MORRIS. The witness has just testified that VOKS, this organization VOKS, was an instrument for Soviet intelligence agents.

Now in connection with some of the front organizations that this committee has from time to time encountered, we have determined that some of these front organizations in the United States are actually subsidiaries of VOKS about which the witness has just testified. I submit that that testimony he just gave could be related to the work of several of these Communist-front organizations who have been identified in our record as subsidiaries of VOKS.

I have just three more paragraphs I would like to read here:

According to the information furnished to a representative of this Bureau and to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police by Igor Guzenko, as set out elsewhere in this memorandum, the headquarters of Red army intelligence in Moscow issued instructions after the use of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and on Nagasaki, and in fact subsequent to the actual surrender of Japan, that the discovery of all technical phases of the construction of the atomic bomb was the No. 1 espionage project for the Soviets.

Under these instructions it would not be likely that Soviet espionage in this country would decrease. According to Guzenko, the complete data was to be supplied to Moscow regarding the atomic bomb by the end of December 1945.

As far as Red army intelligence activity in the United States is concerned, only three persons previously identified in this memorandum as engaged in espionage activity are still connected with the official representation of the Soviets in the United States. These three are Gen. Ilia Saraev, military attaché, Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.—

Did you know Mr. Saraev?

Mr. EGE. I did not.

Mr. MORRIS (reading) :

Pavel Mikhailov, acting Soviet consul general, New York City—

You did know him?

Mr. EGE. I did.

Mr. MORRIS (reading) :

Col. A. I. Servin, tank department, Soviet Government Purchasing Commission—

Did you know him?

Mr. EGE. I did not.

Mr. MORRIS (reading) :

Washington, D. C.

I think, Mr. Chairman, the rest of the memorandum will be in the record and will speak for itself.

Now, Mr. Ege, you told us in executive session that there was an American agent who was a United States Reserve Army officer that you encountered in your experiences?

Mr. EGE. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us as fully as you possibly can from your own experience with this man as many identifying and individuating notes as you possibly can.

Mr. EGE. Well, that Reserve officer of the American Army was in the 1930's working somewhere in China and as far as I recollect he came to China as a civilian, then entered the Chinese Army.

Mr. MORRIS. Entered the Chinese Army?

Mr. EGE. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Even though he was a United States Reserve officer?

Mr. EGE. I know that he was a Reserve officer from the statement given to me by my chief of subsection, by Polyakova.

Somewhere in the late years of 1930, perhaps in 1935 or 1936 or 1937, he was recruited for Soviet military intelligence. In 1941 he was living in Moscow, acting as an Intourist guide and writing some articles for the Moscow news in English.

He was listed as personnel to the fifth section which I listed yesterday, terroristic and other acts. I don't recall his name. He was about 30 or 28 years at that time, married.

Mr. MORRIS. That is in 1941?

Mr. EGE. That is right; married, had a child, and there was a plan to send him back to the United States for subversive activities. When I was sent to Germany he was still in Moscow.

I have nothing to tell about him except that information because I don't read more about him. He was very conservative and being a member of the fifth section he had no right to tell about his whereabouts to me.

I know him because I was taking from him English lessons 2 months—1 month I took lessons, about 8 lessons.

Mr. MORRIS. That is all the identification you can give this committee about this particular individual?

Mr. EGE. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know where he lived in the Soviet Union when he was living in Moscow?

Mr. EGE. Yes; he was living on Gorki Street, which is Fifth Avenue for Moscow as Fifth Avenue for New York. His house was near the restaurant Aragvi. Going from the Red Square to the Mossovet, which is the Moscow Council, on the right side just opposite a little cafeteria, third floor. I don't remember the number of his house.

He was known anyway to the American Ambassador because he was having relations as Intourist guide with the foreigners, especially American and British.

The CHAIRMAN. Who was the American Ambassador at that time?

Mr. EGE. I don't know.

The CHAIRMAN. We can find out. He made no reference when you were taking your English lessons about where he came from in this country, what State or what section?

Mr. EGE. He did not make reference but he knew very well New York because he was talking to me what was uptown and downtown and how to get to the Metro; I mean subways, and how you have to address police, and how in New York it is difficult to get around because there is a conglomeration of many nations and some persons speak English poorly.

He was talking in a detailed way about New York, so I get the idea he knew New York.

The CHAIRMAN. You say the American Ambassador knew this gentleman?

Mr. EGE. I can't say, because I don't know who was the American Ambassador, but he was known to the American Ambassador.

Mr. MORRIS. He was not known as a member of the fifth section?

Mr. EGE. No.

Mr. MORRIS. You told us in executive session about a seven-brothers project. Will you tell us to the best of your recollection the nature of and the persons involved in this seven-brothers operation?

Mr. EGE. That was one of the projects which is a routine one in order to send legal Soviet citizens abroad and to use them in the future for intelligence activities.

Because all these cover organizations, as I reported today and yesterday, as Tass, Foreign Office, Amtorg, Voks, and so on, were not enough, it was necessary to use any possible other channel and one of those channels was the educational field.

It was the plan to send seven young intelligence officers, who were trained in a special intelligence school in Moscow, to American colleges and universities to be trained over there as engineers and so on.

These persons being graduated from intelligence school and being intelligence officers did change their real names by cover names and there was written memoranda by the Commissar of Education to American Embassy asking to grant visas to enter the United States for the reason of entering United States colleges.

These persons were going to be used, while being in these institutions or afterward, according to the situation, as intelligence agents of military intelligence.

When I was going to Germany the question of getting the visas still was not finished; and whether they were sent or not I have no idea.

Mr. MORRIS. In other words you know that the project was undertaken.

Mr. EGE. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you see any of the papers involved in this project?

Mr. EGE. I did because that was the fourth section.

Mr. MORRIS. In other words, it was a project of the fourth section?

Mr. EGE. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. This plan that had been drawn up was directly under your scrutiny?

Mr. EGE. That is right. As far as that project involved administrative or Commissariat of Education and so on, that was discussed in the central committee party and it was blessed by Malenkov who was first secretary of Central Committee of Communist Party at that time.

Mr. MORRIS. What had he done earlier by the way? What was his earlier record?

Mr. EGE. I knew Malenkov not personally; I never met him in person. I was not his level. I was just a little intelligence officer. He was up in the party. I was a member of the party. Malenkov was first secretary and he had been the right hand of Stalin, he had a great role in various decisions.

As first secretary of the party—as you remember that happened after the big purges, he was powerful and he played a role in the intelligence, he was in person interested with the organization and with the scope and with the expansion of the military intelligence of NKVD and of navy.

I want to put here in the record, Mr. Morris, in connection with the Guzenko statement, I am sure that after war they expanded the organization and the best record for it is a statement by Malenkov when he addressed the last party congress in Moscow in 1952. And if newspapermen would recollect, in his address he pointed out that the party had done its best to expand and strengthen the Russian intelligence apparatus.

Mr. MORRIS. What year was that?

Mr. EGE. In 1952, the last party congress of the Soviet Union Communist Party.

Mr. MORRIS. He stated at that time, this general we are talking about, Malenkov, was the one that said at that time that the Soviet intelligence activities had been expanded?

Mr. EGE. That is right, and the political report was the most important report in the party congress.

Mr. MORRIS. In connection with the 7-brothers operation, you dealt with some of these 7 agents yourself?

Mr. EGE. I saw all these seven persons.

Mr. MORRIS. But you cannot tell us their names?

Mr. EGE. That is right because too many years elapsed and I don't want to mix up somebody who is innocent of that business.

Mr. MORRIS. But you do know that the Soviet Minister of Education did ask for the seven visas at one time?

Mr. EGE. I know it exactly because that memorandum was prepared by the fourth section of intelligence, and to that memorandum was attached a top-secret memorandum; that that was according to the instruction of Malenkov in order that the Minister of Education would sign it. He would not sign it without that.

Mr. MORRIS. And the year was what?

Mr. EGE. That was again March or April of 1941.

Mr. MORRIS. Now that memorandum was transmitted to the American Ambassador in Moscow; is that right?

Mr. EGE. It was at first transmitted to the Commissariat of Education and I understood that after the Commissariat of Education signed it it was transmitted to the American Embassy in Moscow.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask the staff to do some research on that particular memorandum.

Mr. MORRIS. This memorandum did mention a group of seven people?

Mr. EGE. That is right. It was one memorandum including these seven men.

Mr. MORRIS. That was during the Hitler-Stalin Pact, was it not?

Mr. EGE. That is right. And seven brothers is a code name. It does not mean that these are brothers.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know a Soviet agent named Tirron who sometimes used the name Tirov?

Mr. EGE. You mean Tairov?

Mr. MORRIS. Who was he?

Mr. EGE. He was deputy chief for Soviet military intelligence in 1929, 1930. I would not say that he was agent because according to the legal point, of course, he was a Soviet agent, he was a spy, but still in Soviet Russia they do change words in various ways.

For instance, a Soviet officer is not called an agent because he is directing agent operations. He is an officer, he gets orders. An agent is some person who works in that apparatus for money, for ideological reasons and so on, but an officer is still an officer.

For instance, I don't consider myself an agent as it was written in some newspapers. I was military intelligence officer. I was ordered to do it and when I say that it does not fit my honor, I broke with the Soviets. Now Tairov, he was a general and he was deputy chief for Berzin who was chief of Soviet military intelligence in the 1930's.

At the same time Tairov was right hand of Stalin and he was in Russian military intelligence to supervise Berzin who was a chief.

When trouble came in the Far East with Blucher, who was commander in chief of the Far Eastern front, and when Stalin suspected Blucher, he sent his emissary, Tairov, to Blucher as his Commissar.

So Tairov used to be put always in troubled places in order to report to Stalin about the responsible Soviet commanders or about chiefs of various intelligence departments.

I think he was purged himself after good service to Stalin, anyway.

Mr. MORRIS. Now there was an agent named, a fourth-section officer named Faraday.

Mr. EGE. Faraday is a code name. He was illegal resident for fourth section in the United States.

Mr. MORRIS. This is your own section?

Mr. EGE. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Faraday is a code name for this officer who was operating in the United States?

Mr. EGE. That is right. I can give his background.

Mr. MORRIS. Would you, please?

Mr. EGE. He came to the United States from Czarist Russia somewhere around 1906 or 1907, after the first Russian revolution in 1905.

He was a Jew and just being persecuted in Czarist Russia he was forced to flee to the United States where he found freedom and that country adopted him and he became after some years a naturalized American citizen.

His age was in 1941 about 56 or 58. He was an older person. He was born somewhere in the Ukraine, perhaps Kiev or Kharkov. I don't recollect exactly.

Then sometime in the 1930's he was recruited by the Soviet intelligence personnel working under cover of Amtorg and he became illegal resident.

He was running his business under cover. He had a shop of electric appliances in New York. He was very convenient to use persons illegal; he would legalize him and finish him and set him as a separate network afterward. I don't recall his real name.

Mr. MORRIS. If in executive session this committee were to give you certain names of possibilities would you conceivably recognize his right name?

Mr. EGE. I do not think so.

Mr. MORRIS. You do know his cover name was Faraday?

Mr. EGE. It was not cover name; it was a code name which was used on secret correspondence.

The Russian service used a code name in secret correspondence in order not to reveal him. So usually an intelligence person has three names. One is the real name; one is cover name; one is code name.

For instance, my code name was Arman. That was used only in secret correspondence in order if somebody would get it, he would find Arman.

Mr. MORRIS. You do know this man operated as a subordinate of yourself, a subordinate of the fourth section operating in the United States at the time you were head of the fourth section?

Mr. EGE. That is right. I know he was for some time in contact with Adams.

Mr. MORRIS. You do know he was in contact with Adams?

Mr. EGE. That is right. Perhaps two times with Adams in 1941, in the winter.

Mr. MORRIS. In the winter of 1941 you know he was in contact with Adams?

Mr. EGE. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. That is all the individuating notes you can give us on the agent operating in the United States in your section?

Mr. EGE. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Who is Mr. Arshansky?

Mr. EGE. He was my classmate. He was not a classmate, but he was a graduate 1 year after me from the Military Electro-Technical College in Leningrad with the rank of captain or engineer of third rank.

After that he was appointed or attached to the military intelligence department where he was graduated from the secret intelligence corps and then he was planned to be sent to the United States illegally.

I was talking yesterday that there are illegal networks and illegal agents. I was talking that by illegal network or agent Russian military intelligence understands foreigners working for Soviet intelligence. But there were still Soviet citizens who were sent illegally.

to some foreign country, having in their hands these falsely procured foreign passports.

So Arshansky was ordered to prepare his—as the Russians call legend—which is cover story, false story. He was sent to Tallin, Estonia, and Riga, Latvia, to find out some past history, life of somebody who was deceased or was recently arrested, just to replace him by Arshansky.

Arshansky had to learn everything about that imaginary person, when he was born in Riga, Latvia, from what school he was graduated, and he was going to learn the language in order to ascertain he was from this country.

And the sixth section had orders from the fourth section to prepare or be ready to prepare him false documents. With that false document and prepared life history and false life history he had to be sent to the United States and in some future to become Soviet agent in this country.

That is all about Arshansky.

Mr. MORRIS. You mentioned from time to time the fifth section, the terroristic section.

Mr. EGE. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. I think you told us in executive session of an attempt that was made on the life of Von Papen, which you know about from your own experience?

Mr. EGE. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you relate that episode to the best of your ability?

Mr. EGE. I think it had nothing to do with the fifth section of the military intelligence department. Why I think, because I was myself military intelligence officer. I knew the military attaché, I knew other military residents. I am sure that military intelligence department of the general staff had no role in that business.

I don't know exactly if it was organized by the Soviet Union. I know that two persons arrested by Turkish authorities and put after trial into jail, that is Pavlov and Kornilov, and Pavlov was working under title of press attaché and he never did something with press in his life. Kornilov was working undercover as clerk in the Soviet Trading Organization.

Mr. MORRIS. Pavlov was acting as a press attaché at the Soviet consulate?

Mr. EGE. In Istanbul.

Mr. MORRIS. The other gentleman was working?

Mr. EGE. The other man, Kornilov, was working as clerk in the Soviet Foreign Trade Organization in Istanbul which is equal of Amtorg. Now these two persons I know exactly were working as agents for the NKVD apparatus.

Mr. MORRIS. They were working for the NKVD rather than the Soviet military intelligence?

Mr. EGE. I know it exactly and that apparatus was hated by a person whose name was Naumov and who was also press attaché and had nothing to do with the press; and his deputy was commercial attaché of Soviet Embassy, Baklanov, who was right hand of Pavlov and chief resident of NKVD.

Why I know now that he was chief resident of NKVD, it was told openly before coming to Turkey, according to Naumov, which he

relates in the presence of consul general and deputy for the military attaché; he told that he was accepted by Stalin and was given right directive to expand intelligence and activities of NKVD in Turkey because the Soviets had very great interest at that time in the Middle East.

Now, Pavlov was also the right hand of Naumov and was working in Istanbul in clandestine operations. He had contact with the person who was killed during that assassination, whose name if I am not mistaken was Abburachman, who was a Turkish barber.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us for the record what the attempted assassination was?

Mr. EGE. One fine day in Ankara, I don't recollect the date, when Von Papen—

Mr. MORRIS. He was German Ambassador to Turkey?

Mr. EGE. Yes. He used always to take fresh air and one day he was coming back to his house with his wife. He heard a tremendous commotion near him and he went down. He escaped by just a little scratch. That was a bomb thrown to him. Some persons were arrested in connection with this one. These persons were Pavlov and Kornilov.

Mr. MORRIS. Whom you knew to be NKVD agents?

Mr. EGE. Exactly. I know the arrest of Pavlov and Kornilov by Turkish authorities gave a big headache for the Russian Embassy. Everybody was excited and afraid.

At first they did not want to deliver to Turkey authorities this Pavlov. Pavlov was arrested on the train. He was running to Russia under escort of diplomatic courier armed with revolvers. Turkish police arrested him while he was just coming from Ankara.

Mr. MORRIS. After that episode he was escaping to the Soviet Union; he had an armed Soviet diplomatic courier with him?

Mr. EGE. Yes. Pavlov was running. He could not run to the East, so he was running to Aeski Shehir, and from Aeski Shehir to Kiseri; and he could not get to Kiseri and he came back to Istanbul, changing trains.

He took refuge under the roof of the consulate and he told that he is ill; he is not going to see somebody and Naumov was trying to keep him away from every person in the Soviet Embassy.

When the Turks made request to deliver him, there was special conference at the Soviet consulate in Istanbul. In that conference I took part because I was one of the residents working against Germany. In that conference there were present Akimov, who was consul general; and his real name is Tageev, and his rank was Russia commissar of the regiment.

He was working as consul general of Soviet Russia and that was his cover. His real business was, he was assistant to military attaché for the espionage activities against Turkey. He was long-standing intelligence officer working before in Iran.

There was present military attaché of Soviet Russia, Colonel Lyachatvrov. There was present Naumov, chief resident of NKVD. and I was present.

The question under discussion was to give to Turkey Pavlov or not. Naumov was putting the question to fight the Turks from Russian Embassy in Istanbul, put machine guns and bombs. Well, we said it

was ridiculous because you can't fight Turks in Istanbul; they will finish you. That is, anyway, suspicious.

Tageev proposed to send to Moscow a cable requesting that Soviet Russia would arrest Turkish consulate in Batumi as an answer to that Pavlov request. We, being consulted in that question, told just wait and await answer of Moscow and report how the situation is without any suggestion, because that was not business of consulate. The Embassy was business of Moscow.

In the evening there was a telegram from Moscow to deliver Pavlov in Turkish hands. Pavlov was arrested and tried in court. That is all.

Mr. MORRIS. That is all there is on it?

Now, with respect to the various adversaries or enemies of the Soviet Union, you know that Germany was an enemy of the Soviet Union. You also know that Turkey was. Of all the foreign countries, that is foreign to the Soviet Union, what country occupied the No. 1 place of hostility?

Mr. EGE. We were trained in Soviet policies and party line and, according to party line, always the United States of America was enemy No. 1. And their reason for it was that if Soviet Russia is a totalitarian state, the United States is a free country and these are opposite countries in the ideological field, I mean.

The United States of America is for freedom, for free enterprise, for the dignity of individual, and for principles of western democracy. Over there we have the Soviet Union, which is the most totalitarian state where the individual is not free. He is a slave of the state.

Mr. MORRIS. You said in all your training you were told the United States of America was the No. 1 enemy.

Would you give us concrete details about that? Was it taught to you in your staff colleges?

Mr. EGE. It was taught us in general staff college. It was told us during the political training in the intelligence department. It was told to us always during my life.

Mr. MORRIS. It is a well-established fact and long since recognized?

Mr. EGE. Tactically they did change it but it was tactical as temporary means. But in principle the United States was enemy No. 1. I can give you an example.

For instance, Germany was potential enemy; then it became real enemy of Soviet Union. Soviet Russia knew it, but the Russians were impressed by German military policy, by militant Nazi Party methods, and there was competition, but that competition was between two totalitarian states. It was not competition and not enemy in principle.

When I was being sent as vice president of Tass in Germany, director of Tass, Chavinson, told openly to me: "Look, here you are going as correspondent of Tass, and you are an intelligence officer and you have your own business, but you are still correspondent of Tass. So, as correspondent of Tass your first duty would be to learn by any means how Nazi Party is organized; how they keep that military discipline."

I asked why. He told me: "Don't be naive. The Central Committee Party likes it. We have to accept something from Germans, to learn it."

He told that for public opinion for common people, we were talking that the Germans are our enemies. But the Central Committee is interested in real things.

More than that, during the war I was in Turkey. I say that the Americans, British, French, Soviet Army were fighting the Germans. That was fine and excellent job. Being a human being and being just, having in mind to do my best in that fight, I tried to do my best in my friendship with the foreign newspapermen, but you have to be over there in order to have a picture of it.

For instance, some Mr. Smith from the United States press, I am talking just names, not real; or Mr. Brown from Associated Press or United Press was coming to the Soviet Ambassador to visit us as friends. Immediately the telephone: "Downstairs is a foreign American correspondent, perhaps spy. Find out, of course, is he spy or not. If he is a spy, for what agency he is working."

Third, "Dine and wine him. Then try to impose your policy, your doctrine; approach him. Find his background and, finally, in some future try to use him."

That was double-face play always with every correspondent, every press attaché; always ringing telephones, instructions, and always excitement.

More than that, suppose there was a ball or reception in some diplomatic corps or quarter or embassy—for instance, Turks were giving diplomatic reception for the diplomats of allies.

Everybody who is taking part in that ball, reception, is invited to the Soviet Embassy and he is instructed who he will see at that reception; how he will see him; how he is going to bow his head—how many inches down or up—how he had to smile, how big or just a little; how to speak with him, in a sincere way or cold way; and always try to find out something that is secret; and how to kiss his madame's hand.

For 2 days, 3 days that instruction is given—then you go. You are not free because when you go, after you there are representatives of NKVD and they are looking upon you, how you act as an agent in that business. Do you do as you were instructed or not. If you do not, that is written in your file.

That was some dirty play and it was so shameful that many of the persons even belonging to the Soviet Embassy resented it. And newspapermen here, if they were at that time at some reception, perhaps could see that most of these fellows were just standing on the corners because they were afraid and still they had to act.

More than that, that was a fine fight against Nazis; everybody hoped that that would be changed. We are a little brave to tell that Americans are fighting, British are fighting, that they are doing their best; and immediately that Naumov would come, or military attaché, "Tell these rascals the United States Government or Americans, they are not doing, they are just giving money for it"; or English, and many unprintable words which I cannot tell here. It does not fit.

Then when we finish with Germans, the turn would come for other capitalistic countries. Perhaps it would be more logical during the times when Stalingrad was under question, when Soviet Government flew from Moscow to Kubishev and where the Soviet Union's question of existence was at stake. They had to have a mind not to think about this military intelligence operations against the United States, but they were taking their gifts to expand it.



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Even in Turkey all this intelligence personnel had directives, that if it is possible to recruit somebody to send to the United States from Turkey, report it to Moscow, and do it.

For instance, there was a Polish engineer. He was working in a Turkish military factory. I don't recall his name. He was agent for the second section of the military intelligence.

There was his wife. She was going to the United States. She was a recruit and she was sent to work against the United States from Iran.

Over the oceans there were hundreds of tanks, food, shoes, armaments coming; and from Turkey and from various countries agents were coming to the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. From all this testimony that you have given today and yesterday I would like to ask you, Mr. Ege, whether or not you think that this Government's recognition of Russia has worked to the advantage of Russia?

Mr. EGE. I think it worked to the advantage of Russia.

The CHAIRMAN. Also, I would like to ask you if you have told us everything that you know about the Institute of Pacific Relations in your testimony yesterday?

Mr. EGE. I told everything in yesterday's testimony.

The CHAIRMAN. This committee wants to thank you for appearing before us. I think you have told us that there was some danger in your appearing publicly and telling us this story of intrigue that you have unfolded before this committee in the last 2 days. We want to compliment you on your courage.

We want to thank you for the contribution you have made to this committee and we appreciate it very, very much.

Mr. EGE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, just one question.

Inasmuch as the witness here today did work for Amtorg, I would like to ask you with a little more particularity to what extent you knew that Amtorg operated as a cover for Soviet intelligence?

I don't think we addressed ourselves expressly to take in view the fact that an earlier witness did work for Amtorg for 10 years and then the Soviet Purchasing Commission. I think you heard his testimony; did you not?

Mr. EGE. I did.

Mr. MORRIS. Would you answer that question?

Mr. EGE. Well, from the date Amtorg was established, Amtorg was in a more expanded way used by the military apparatus.

As for the fourth section I know that it was used by Korovin, by Vartanyan, by military intelligence, and Korovin and Vartanyan were persons working as chief engineers for Amtorg.

There were numbers of other persons who were engineers and Soviet officials and working for intelligence. I am not giving names because I don't recall them and I don't just relate facts which I don't know exactly. But I am sure they were using it and, not only the fourth section; the sixth section was using it.

Mr. MORRIS. You know for a fact, according to your own experience, the fourth section was using it. You know from the man, the head of the sixth section, that they were using it?

Mr. EGE. I know that third section was using it, too.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no reason to doubt that NKVD, Navy, and others were using it?

Mr. EGE. I am sure of it, categorically sure, because there is always fight between NKVD and military intelligence and Navy to get chances to occupy vacancies in Amtorg.

More than that, Foreign Trade Commissar Mikoyan, who was a member of the Politburo and I think he is still a member of the Presidium, was aware of that fact.

Mr. MORRIS. You used the words "cutout" in your testimony.

Mr. EGE. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. What is your meaning of "cutout" so that we will understand it completely?

Mr. EGE. The person who is having contact between legal and illegal organizations.

The CHAIRMAN. Any further questions?

If not, again I want to thank you for appearing.

We will stand adjourned.

(Whereupon, the hearing was adjourned to reconvene subject to call of the Chair.)

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